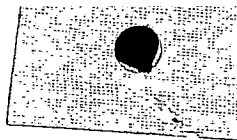
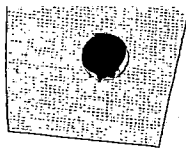


CT:BN
62-38716 - /



RECORDED & INDEXED

November 13, 1935.

Mr. Andrew J. Kavanaugh,
Director of Public Safety,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Kavanaugh:

This letter will serve to introduce
to you Mr. R. C. Schindler, President, R. C.
Schindler, Incorporated, 535 Fifth Avenue, New
York City.

Mr. Schindler has advised me of his
plan to open an office of his organization, which
performs private investigative work, in Miami,
and I feel sure that you will enjoy making his
acquaintance. He has been very helpful to me in
connection with the work of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

✓

CT:ACS

RECORDED & INDEXED

November 13, 1935.

Mr. Andrew J. Kavanaugh,
Director of Public Safety,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Andy:-

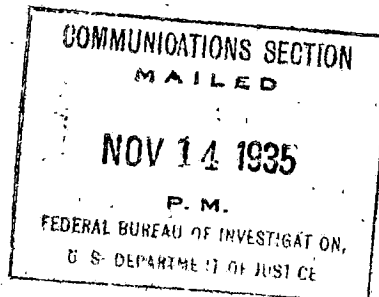
I am enclosing a copy of a letter
addressed by me today to Mr. Raymond C. Schindler
of New York City, together with a copy of a letter
of introduction to you which I have taken the liberty
of furnishing him.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gandy



CT:BN
62-38716 - /

RECORDED & INDEXED

November 13, 1935.

Mr. Raymond C. Schindler,
President,
R. C. Schindler, Incorporated,
535 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Schindler:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter dated November 8, 1935, with reference
to your plan to open an office in Miami during the
winter.

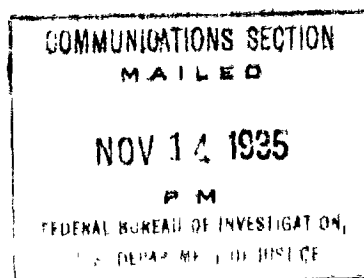
I am taking pleasure in enclosing here-
with a note of introduction to Director of Public
Safety Andrew J. Kavanaugh, of Miami. Mr. Kavanaugh
is President of the International Association of
Chiefs of Police and is a very fine gentleman. I
am sure that you will enjoy making his acquaintance.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure



R. C. SCHINDLER, PRES.

J. F. SCHINDLER, CHAIRMAN

W. S. SCHINDLER, TREAS.

R. C. SCHINDLER, Inc.
INVESTIGATIONS

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

BALTIMORE
BOSTON
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI

CLEVELAND
DETROIT
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES

LONDON
MIAMI
MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREAL

NEW ORLEANS
PARIS
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

ST. LOUIS
TORONTO
TULSA
WASHINGTON

*VANDERBILT 3-3850

535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: SHINLER

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

November 8, 1935

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hoover:

Every winter for a number of years my brother and I have been spending some-weeks each winter at Miami, taking care of investigations for our northern clients.

This year I plan to open an office in Miami - probably some time in December.

I have rather a wide acquaintance in southern Florida among the northern visitors there, and among some of the local lawyers and hotel people.

I am not personally acquainted with the Director of Public Safety, Mr. A. J. J. Kavanaugh. I understand that he is a friend of yours. I would very much like to know him and I would appreciate your giving me a note of introduction to him.

Very sincerely,

Raymond C. Schindler
Raymond C. Schindler

RCS kr

RECORDED & INDEXED

Ernest Cunningham
11-13
4

Ans.
11-15-35

NOV 16 1935

62-38716-1	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 9 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	JOSEPH
FILE	

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

November 18, 1935

71829

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Thank you very much for the moulage cast of John Dillinger which Mr. Manning requested you to send.

I have also received your copy of the letter you sent to Mr. Raymond C. Schindler. You may rest assured if he is a friend of yours he will receive every service possible from me.

I have officially called the meeting of the Executive Committee and I have mailed out the letters informing the different members of our intention to convene at the Hotel Willard.

The committee for the Compiling of the Curriculum of the New Training School will meet at 4:30 P. M., November 29th, as you suggested. I wish to thank you for inviting the other members of this Committee to meet with us on this date.

I regret very much to acknowledge receipt of your letter in which you and the other members of your Department tender your resignations to the IACP. We will have an opportunity to discuss this at our meeting.

Will see you on the 29th.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) ANDREW J. KAVANAUGH

Andrew J. Kavanaugh, President

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 25 1935

62-38716-2

NOV 25 1935

✓

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THUR
677
14

62-10552

FIN:FL

62-33716.-3

January 18, 1936.

RECORDED

Mr. Raymond C. Schindler,
President,
R. C. Schindler, Incorporated,
535 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Schindler:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6, 1936, wherein you advise that you plan to install fingerprint systems in some hotels in New York City, and that this work will include the fingerprinting of all of the employees and the administrative personnel of these hotels.

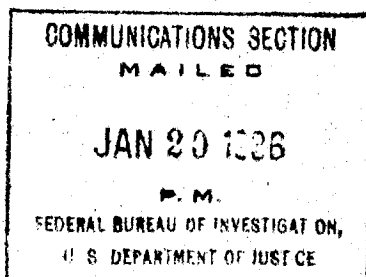
With reference to your inquiry as to whether I could recommend any particular fingerprint outfit, I am very sorry to advise that it has been found necessary, as a matter of strict policy, not to indorse or recommend any particular types of fingerprinting equipment. I trust you will understand why it has been found necessary to adhere to this policy because of the many competing private business houses in this field. Permit me to offer the suggestion that you may possibly obtain some worth-while information concerning the larger and more reliable concerns dealing in such equipment by referring to the various peace officers' publications.

It is very nice of you indeed to invite me to call upon you on my next visit to New York City. The next time I am there I certainly do hope to have the opportunity of seeing you.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



R. C. SCHINDLER, PRES.

J. F. SCHINDLER, CHAIRMAN

W. S. SCHINDLER

R. C. SCHINDLER, Inc.
INVESTIGATIONS

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

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LOS ANGELES

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MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREAL

NEW ORLEANS
PARIS
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

ST. LOUIS
TORONTO
TULSA
WASHINGTON

*VANDERBILT 3-3850

535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: SCHINDLER
MIAMI, FLORIDA
848 INGRAHAM BUILDING
PHONE 3-1203 Gandy

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Edwards ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Foxworth ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith ✓
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Schilder ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. C. Gandy ✓

January 6, 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have been called on by two or three New York hotels, who have been clients of ours for years, to install a finger print system. This will include all of their employees from the management down. Do you recommend any particular finger print outfit as we will be making some rather important purchases in this line in the very near future.

I understand your rules forbid cooperating with private agencies such as ours in the matter of checking and comparing finger prints. Since we are working with the same object in view, I would very much appreciate your recommendation on this point.

A large number of thefts which occur in the leading hotels of this city can be partly traced to employees of the hotels who are ex-convicts working under assumed names. The work we are doing will result in uncovering some of these. I will greatly appreciate any suggestions you have to make.

My father and brother are in Florida where we have an office in Miami during the winter.

When you next visit this city I hope to have the opportunity of seeing you.

Sincere Holiday Greetings.

RCS:A

JAN 24 1936

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-38716-3

Sincerely yours,
JAN 21 1936
J. F. Schindler

TOLSON
EDWARDS
FOUR
DICE

CT:ACS

January 20, 1936.

RECORDED

62-38716-4

Mr. Walter S. Schindler,
Treasurer,
R. C. Schindler, Inc.,
848 Ingraham Building,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Schindler:-

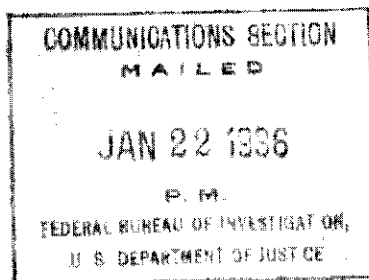
I have your letter of January 16th and am
very glad that you wrote me concerning your opening
of an office at Miami, Florida, for the season.

I have read the article from the Miami Herald
of January 12th with much interest and I want to
express to you my appreciation for the commendatory
statements which you made concerning my administration
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gandy
✓ *Handwritten initials*



Handwritten:
C. L. ...
2-11-36
mwc
✓

R. C. SCHINDLER, PRES.

J. F. SCHINDLER, CHAIRMAN

W. S. SCHINDLER, TREAS.

R. C. SCHINDLER, Inc.
INVESTIGATIONS

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

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CHICAGO
CINCINNATI**

CLEVELAND
DETROIT
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES

LONDON
MIAMI
MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREAL

NEW ORLEANS
PARIS
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

MIAMI 3-1203

848 INGRAHAM BLDG.
MIAMI

CABLE ADDRESS: SHINLER

Miami, Florida
January 16, 1936.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED

RECORDED

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Hoover:

FEB 12 1936

JAN 23 1936 .M.

You will recall that in November you wrote a letter introducing my brother Raymond to Andrew Kavanaugh at Miami.

A change in our plans resulted in Raymond remaining in New York and my coming to Miami to open our office for the season. My father and I took the liberty of presenting ourselves at Mr. Kavanaugh's office and handing him your note of introduction. Meanwhile, being interviewed by one of the editor's of the Miami Herald I was asked to express an opinion of Mr. Kavanaugh and his work. I am attaching herewith a copy of the interview, believing that you will find it of interest.

I have been familiar with the affairs of Miami for some years and I believe that Kavanaugh is exactly the man to do the job here which needs to be done and that the community is indeed fortunate in having his services.

My father and I very much enjoyed meeting Mr. Kavanaugh and will look forward to an opportunity to be of some service to him. With kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter S. Schindler

Mr. Nathan. ✓
 Mr. Tolson. ✓
 Mr. Baughman
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Louis Foxworth
 USA
 Washington
 Mr. Joseph
 BILBY 3-3850 ✓
 Mr. Keith
 14TH AVENUE
 Mr. Lester
 NEW YORK
 Mr. Quinn ✓
 Mr. Snyder ✓
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tracy
 Miss Gandy. ✓

RECORDED
VANDERBILT 3-3850
535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

you wrote a
mond to And
TOLSON JOSEPH
IDENT UNTIL
Miss Gandy
FILE

See 62-36033
67-31126

ack
1-30-54
✓

1 encl. I
wss/kb
J. H. H.

Shurt

Miami Strides Forward In Battle With Crime and Is Second to None In Police Methods, Detective Says

Protection of Popular Resort
City Is Called Toughest Job
On Earth

MIAMI need not take a back seat to any other city in America in the matter of crime and police protection. Walter S. Schindler, president of the R. C. Schindler firm, one of the three largest detective agencies in the world, who has just opened in Miami a branch of his detective agency.

Mr. Schindler's father, John F. Schindler, founder of the agency, is well known in Metropolitan Miami, where he spent the winter months for several years. He has frequently appeared on service club programs in this area. He now is chairman of the board of the agency.

"Things are happening in Miami which please me very much," said Walter Schindler yesterday. "I'm not referring to the material progress which has made Miami the most talked of city in America. Any resident or visitor has only to look about to realize the growing beauty of this place. I am more interested in observing that as Miami grows in population and wealth and splendor, she also grows in the ability to govern herself effectively. Good government means more to the happiness of us who live here than do all the other elements of our community life put together.

"I'm a cold realist in this matter of local government. Twenty years as a detective and investigator have taught me a few things about the problems involved in running a city like Miami. The gathered evidence with which to jail crooks of one kind or another all the way from San Francisco to New York and in Atlantic City and on down to Florida. I know that the policing of a popular resort city is the toughest job on earth.

"The big assets of a city like Miami are also her big liabilities. Wherever you find the wealthy, the substantial, the pleasure loving, the carefree, the happy, there, too, you find the crafty crooked, sinister hood that preys on them. It's only natural that it should be so. One of the inevitable penalties of attracting herds of the right people to a garden spot is that herds of the wrong people come in their wake. So the police problem grows more and more difficult.

"As the population becomes more diversified the difficulties of successful police administration increase. The town must be 'open' to please the people who seek amusement. But the town must be 'closed' to please those who disapprove of the gay life.

"Automobiles from 48 states bring 48 varieties of driving. The police must be lenient so as not to offend the visitors, but they must be strict so as to minimize death and injury in the streets.

"It should be remembered, I think, that these resort city problems are just extra problems added to a job that in America already is overwhelming. Whether we like it or not we must face the fact that we have allowed America to become the most lawless nation on the face of the earth. England, France, in fact, all



WALTER S. SCHINDLER

of Europe and most of the rest of the world gasp at our crime statistics. Our murder rate is 20 times that of England and our percentage of convictions is even worse. In robbery, burglary and in crimes of violence we lead the world. Our crime condition was dramatically revealed a few weeks ago when our beloved citizen, Charles Lindbergh, spirited his family to Europe in search of peace and security.

"We still are trying to combat crime with police systems that are pathetically inadequate. Our police, by and large, are unqualified, untrained, sloppy and haphazard. They resent and resist organization and discipline. Co-operation is almost unknown. Generally speaking, county and state officials are as incompetent as are the police. The results are deplorable.

"It is a realization of these sorry conditions which makes me take off my hat to Miami. I watch with keen interest the improvement in the policing of this city and this county. I see here a real determination to have a well-governed community. I see here public-spirited citizens who stand ready to drive from office any official who falls down on the job.

"Perhaps only a start has been made, but it's a start in the right direction. The city and county officials, the state attorney, the courts and the police seem determined to run this town in a way that will make us glad to name Miami as our home. I would like here to pay my respects to a man whom I've never met. I hope soon to meet him, as he is a friend of a friend of mine. I refer to Andrew J. Kavanaugh. Our mutual friend is J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation, department of justice, Washington.

"J. Edgar Hoover is the most efficient policeman in America. His 'G-men' know their stuff. The G-men first must be of the right kind of raw material. He must have brains, char-

acter and courage. Then training, long careful training, in the sciences of detecting crime and capturing criminals. He then receives a long training in the field and careful schooling in the law so that his evidence will stand up in court. If he shows peculiar talent in any special field his talents are developed until he becomes expert in fingerprint identification, ballistics, chemistry or in the use of the camera or the microscope.

"Hoover's phenomenal success, it must be remembered, has been attained with a handful of men. His department is woefully undermanned. It seems strange that congress, kind to the army and navy in spending hundreds of millions of dollars to prepare for fighting imaginary enemies abroad, has, so far, given the department of justice a mere corporal's guard with which to fight our very real enemies at home.

"The bureau, under Hoover, is establishing standards of police procedure which are second to none in the world. American police chiefs, except those too stupid or lazy to learn, now have a model after which to pattern their own police training departments. The police of American cities can cope with crime when and if they are ready to learn a modern police technique which is adapted to meet modern conditions.

"Miami is to be congratulated for its vision in obtaining a director of public safety who received his training in the right school and who is tackling his job with intelligence and courage. He will make enemies. Any real man in his job would make enemies. He will be opposed by many honest men whose views of the problem are different from his own. But, given a free hand, he will, I firmly believe, develop a police department of which our city can be very proud."

The Schindler agency has been operating in southeast Florida for several years. Its headquarters are in New York City, and the growing business in Miami has made it necessary to establish an office here. R. C. Schindler, president of the agency, is serving his second term as president of the World Association of Detectives. Decision to open the Miami office was reached last fall, and Walter Schindler came here to inaugurate the work. He has taken a home in Alton road, Miami Beach, and offices of the company are in the Ingraham building. Associated with it here is Miss Marlon Smith, who is widely known in the Miami area. The company's principal business is conducting investigations of frauds, thefts, embezzlement, blackmail, patent infringement, locating witnesses, investigating claims for accidents, liability, breach of contract, etc.

RECORDED

RCH:PED
62-38716-5

March 9, 1936.

Mr. W. Scott Schindler,
Treasurer,
R. C. Schindler, Incorporated,
848 Ingraham Building,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Schindler:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 2, 1936, in which you request information upon which to base an editorial for the Miami Herald concerning the training of the Special Agents of this Bureau.

I am pleased to enclose a statement of the qualifications required for appointment as a Special Agent, a copy of the release entitled "Training of Personnel" and the following publications regarding the general activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which deal in part with our training program:

✓ The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Addresses delivered by the Director of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation
before the Convention of the Inter-
national Association of Chiefs of
Police on July 9, 1935, and before
the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Asso-
ciation of Oklahoma on January 13,
1936

I am appreciative of your interest and I trust that the literature will furnish you with the desired information.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

Enclosure #66053.

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Handwritten initials and signature

R. C. SCHINDLER, Inc.

INVESTIGATIONS

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

BALTIMORE
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CINCINNATICLEVELAND
DETROIT
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELESLONDON
MIAMI
MINNEAPOLIS
MONTREALNEW ORLEANS
PARIS
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCOST. LOUIS
TORONTO
TULSA
WASHINGTON

MIAMI 3-1203

848 INGRAHAM BLDG.
MIAMI

CABLE ADDRESS: SHINLER

VANDERBILT 3-3850
535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKMiami, Florida
March 2, 1936

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing a series of crime stories for the Miami Herald and among the subjects which the editor has asked me to cover is How the G-men are trained."

I have a collection of newspaper clippings bearing on the subject but find that I lack certain essential details.

Could you refer me to the best magazine or other recent publication which would give me an outline on this subject. I suggest something published so that the matter will not require any of your time which I know must be strained to the limit.

With thanks, I am

Very sincerely,

W. Scott Schindler
W. Scott Schindler

WSS/b

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Chief Clerk	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*Send data
3/8/36 ✓*

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 9/9/36

MAR 10 1936

TOLSON

JOSEPH

R47

FILE

62-38716-5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 5 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY (v)

62-38716-6

JEH:HCB

January 7, 1939

Mr. Max Spelke
Attorney at Law
Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Spelke:

I have at hand your letter of January 6th, and shall look forward, indeed, to seeing you and your friends at the dinner for Mr. Cummings on next Wednesday evening.

I am looking forward to shaking hands with my friend, Ray Schindler, so that I may be able personally to tell him how much I appreciate his ardent support of the FBI. One always likes to know who his friends are, and it is good to know that I have such a friend in Ray.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely

John Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-38716-44

COPY (vft)

SPELKE AND ZONE

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Stanford, Connecticut

January 6, 1939

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am going to be at the Cummings dinner at the Mayflower on January 11th. In my party will be Heywood Broun, Leigh Danenberg, publisher of the Bridgeport Herald, and Raymond C. Schindler, well-known detective. Also, we are awaiting word from Quent Reynolds, and Harold Ross of the New Yorker. I suppose that you are going to be there and I know that you will want to see some of our crowd. We are taking rooms in the Mayflower and will be glad to see you.

Schindler, by the way, gave a talk over the radio a few weeks ago in which he referred to your work in glowing terms. He was interviewed on station WTIC at Hartford during the program known as "Connecticut Celebrities". I have heard him make several talks in which he referred to you and your work with high praise. I thought you might want to know about this in case it has never come to your attention.

These fellows all live in or near Stamford.

Best regards.

MS:HH

RECORDED

INDEXED

Sincerely yours,

s/ Max Spelke

62-38716-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 1 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
C. L. HARRIS
W. C. CROFT

FCH:MK

November 16, 1940

RECORDED

65-32716-7

Mr. Raymond C. Schindler
Schindler Bureau of Investigation
535 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Schindler:

I have your letter of October 21, 1940, and must advise that the matter discussed therein is without the jurisdiction and scope of authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Therefore I feel any allegation that a ruling pertaining to the subject of your letter has emanated from this Bureau is false.

Your kindness in writing me as you did is certainly appreciated, and your kind words of commendation and expressions of confidence are indeed gratifying to me at this time.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ NOV 16 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

EAW

838

SCHINDLER Bureau of Investigation

RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

ESTABLISHED 1912
SHELBY WILLIAMS

WALTER S. SCHINDLER

535 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK

*VANDERBILT 6-3850

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BOSTON	MONTREAL
CHICAGO	NEW ORLEANS
CINCINNATI	PARIS
CLEVELAND	PHILADELPHIA
DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
HOUSTON	ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES	TORONTO
LONDON	TULSA
MIAMI	WASHINGTON

October 21, 1940.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

During the past war, this agency had several hundred employees working in such plants as - E. W. Bliss, General Electric, New York Ship Building, Crocker-Wheeler and dozens of others. We not only had secret operatives working in every important department, but we did a great deal of investigating and guard work. We organized and handled the entire Police Department for the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, New Jersey.

During the past few months, we have had many conferences with previous clients who desire to use private detective service in addition to the protection they are now receiving from the Government. These clients claim, however, that they are prohibited from so doing because of some official ruling, or their interpretation of rulings from your Department.

Under the Wagner Act, it is unlawful for private detectives to place secret operatives in plants where there are unions, but we know of no law that prohibits manufacturing firms from employing private detectives for investigating and guard work. We believe, therefore, that the rulings from the Department of Justice are working an unfair hardship on our profession.

There are a number of high class, reliable and competent private detective organizations in this country, who are licensed and pay fees to their respective States which permits them, under the State laws, to do just this kind of work. I can find no legitimate reason, therefore, for excluding private detectives from handling inside investigations, but the ruling, which manufacturing firms claim your office has issued does not permit them to employ private detective agencies.

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Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

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There is no one in this country who better realized the effect of the work that your Department is doing. I am highly indignant when I hear unjust criticism of what I consider the most effective organization against crime that has ever existed. I realize that largely such criticism is from political motives, but that does not excuse it. In equal fairness, as the head of an organization, The International Investigators Incorporated, composed of a selected few reliable detective agencies, I believe we should receive from your Department an interpretation on the subject referred to in this letter.

With sincere greetings, I am

Very cordially yours,


Raymond C. Schindler

RCS.M

JJS:AEM

RECORDED

January 16, 1942

62-38716-7X

Mr. Raymond C. Schindler
Schindler Bureau of Investigation
7 East 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Schindler:

Your communication dated December 31, 1941, has been received and I was indeed pleased to hear from you again and have your assurance of confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I realize of course that we in public office must from time to time expect some criticism for we are not entirely free from making mistakes. However, the recent attack leveled at the Bureau by certain mud-slinging journalists is entirely unfounded. I am reassured after reading letters such as yours that the good citizens of the nation will evaluate such smear attacks.

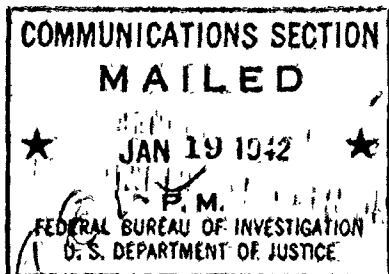
With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 17 9 31 AM '42
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



20 JAN 23 1942

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For past 9 600

SCHINDLER Bureau of Investigation

RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

ESTABLISHED 1912

SHELBY WILLIAMS

WALTER S. SCHINDLER

7 E. 44TH STREET

NEW YORK

*VANDERBILT 6-3850

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

BALTIMORE	MINNEAPOLIS
BOSTON	MONTREAL
CHICAGO	NEW ORLEANS
CINCINNATI	PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND	SAN FRANCISCO
DETROIT	ST. LOUIS
HOUSTON	TORONTO
LOS ANGELES	TULSA
MIAMI	WASHINGTON

December 31st, 1941

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

Frank Buck and I had luncheon together yesterday and we were discussing the unfair attack being aimed at you again.

We have no fear of the outcome but it is a shame that during these troubled times part of your attention must be diverted from the important and wonderful work which you continue to do.

With a very Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond C. Schindler
Raymond C. Schindler

RCS/s

RECORDED

62-38716-7X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 21 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

113
SCHINDLER, Walter S.
7 East 14th Street
New York City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHI

Subject, the head of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, 7 E. 14th St., New York City, chartered a private plane of Chalks Flying Service at Miami for a flight to Nassau October 14, 1942. The stated purpose of this trip was to bring back two witnesses in a divorce suit. While awaiting clearance Subject in the presence of several persons stated he had been instrumental in assisting the F.B.I. in the apprehension of certain aliens in New York. He also asserted close association with CHI, and HIS. He is 56 years old; height 6'; grey hair; eyes blue, passport #756041.

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June 14, 1944

Mr. Ray Schindler
 The Schindler Bureau of Investigation
 7 East 44th Street
 New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Schindler:

I appreciated so much your thoughtfulness in making available to me the reprint from The New Yorker entitled "A Profile of Ray Schindler." I thoroughly enjoyed reading this interesting pamphlet.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - New York

Attached
 81

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 [Signature]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 JUN 14 1944
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 JUN 14 1944
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

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ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

62-38716-9

A PROFILE *of*
RAY SCHINDLER



from... **THE**
NEW YORKER

62-38716-7

ENCLOSURE

FOREWORD

In my judgment Raymond C. Schindler is a great detective. He has at his fingertips the techniques of his craft. He never falls into the error of yielding to snap judgments and never evolves theories of his cases until the last scrap of evidence has been developed and analyzed. I never knew a man to move more swiftly or with surer touch.

I had reason to acquaint myself with the intricacies and apparent contradictions of the famous case of Sir Harry Oakes, whose ghastly death at Nassau last summer stirred world-wide interest and speculation. Schindler was employed in this difficult matter and handled the problem in a masterful way.

I am glad to write this brief foreword not only as a tribute to one who has made an outstanding success of his chosen work, but who is loyal to its most exacting ethical standards.



Homer Cummings was Attorney General of the United States (1933-1939) and is now senior member of the law firm of Cummings and Stanley, Washington, D. C.

Compliments of

THE SCHINDLER BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

7 EAST 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
VANDERBILT 6-3850

A PROFILE *of* RAY SCHINDLER

by ALVA JOHNSTON



RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, head of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, started out as an insurance agent in 1900 at the age of eighteen. By the end of a year he had earned \$18, the commission on a policy sold to the proprietor of a music store in Alliance, Ohio. To show his appreciation, he spent all his time inciting the boys of Alliance to buy musical instruments. He organized bands and promoted musical contests. He was so eager to make his first client happy that he never thought of trying to find a second. The music store had a big year. Everybody was satisfied except Raymond's father, John F. Schindler, an insurance man, who was paying his son's bills. He thought the boy was wasting his time. The elder Schindler was not quite right about this. His son was unconsciously cultivating a talent for mixing, which became invaluable to him later, when he stumbled into the private-detective business.

The first problem of the private detective is that of becoming known. He has to get cases be-

fore he can solve them. The royal road to publicity is the federal service. Allan Pinkerton made his name a synonym for "detective" through his federal work during the Civil War. W. J. Burns became a national institution through his exploits in the Secret Service. The free advertising that goes with a federal job is not lavished on the unofficial investigator. Newspapers regard government men as gods and private detectives as devils. The latter seldom get any favorable publicity. The private detective rarely takes the witness stand to describe his exploits; the danger is too great that the opposing lawyer will win the case by shouting "Frameup." Friendly relations with the authorities are so important that when a private detective solves a case he generally lets the police take the credit. Under these circumstances a talent for mixing is almost indispensable to a confidential investigator. Schindler has been a private detective for thirty-seven years, but he is better known today as a man-about-town, party-giver, clubman, and all-around New York character. He has been president of the Adventurers' Club of New York and of the Executives' Association of Greater New York as well as president of the International Investigators. The talent for mixing comes natural to him, and it helps business. Friends refer clients to him. The amateur-detective instinct often inspires them to play small parts in Schindler's arrangements for catching transgressors. Also, they act as a flesh-and-blood reference library of enormous range. He can make a short cut to almost any form of knowledge by a telephone call. The ability to round up gossip and information promptly is a considerable asset to a private detective.

The whodunits always miss the point. They treat the private-detective business as the art of catching murderers, whereas it is primarily the art of getting clients. Mystery-writers never pattern their heroes after the masters of the craft, the solid businessmen who have built up large organizations. Those who have made successes in this difficult calling are neither insufferable pedants like Peter Wimsey and Ellery Queen nor inspired gargoyles like Poirot and Nero Wolfe. Erle Stanley Gardner's character Paul Drake is one fictional private detective who acts as if he earned his living at the business. He has some-

faced but his inner commotion is recorded when he is questioned about matters which he is trying to conceal.

When available clues fail to solve important cases, Schindler calls in the Chicago expert as a family doctor calls in a specialist. He employed Keeler and the polygraph in August, 1941, to discover who had stolen a group of old masters from the Savoy-Plaza apartment of Captain Daniel E. S. Sickles, an executive of the Langley Aviation Corporation. The stolen paintings, which included "The Black Boy," by Gainsborough, and a portrait of Charles the Bold of Burgundy by an unknown fifteenth-century artist, had been insured for \$44,000 by Lloyd's. Captain Sickles was away from the city when the canvases were cut from their frames. The theft was reported by Marie Hauser, a domestic employed for many years in the Sickles family. Police detectives, who first worked on the case, ran into a blank wall. The investigation revealed nothing against the four servants of the family, all of whom were old, trusted employees. None of them had associated with dubious characters or given sudden indications of prosperity. Bellboys and other hotel employees were grilled without success. There was no reason to think the thieves were professionals, since there is no market for hot old masters. Dealers in stolen goods won't touch them. Years ago valuable paintings were sometimes stolen and held for ransom. Intermediaries would negotiate to have them returned for a fraction of their value. In recent years, however, the law has laid a heavy hand on the negotiators and the illicit traffic in old masters is about extinct.

After the police had investigated for several weeks without any result, Lloyd's called in Schindler, and he called in Keeler. Since the Sickles domestics and the hotel employees claimed to have clear consciences, they had no ground for objecting to the polygraph test. After a few hours spent in questioning them and observing the record of their reactions, Keeler reported that the trusted maid, Marie Hauser, had stolen the pictures. She confessed and attempted suicide. She had burned the paintings to punish Captain Sickles for uttering unkind words about Hitler.

lent him \$30 without seeing the trunk itself. Later the pawnbroker found that the trunk and contents weren't worth \$5. Schindler followed Mike's movements west from Kansas City by a trail of bad checks. It was as simple as shadowing a prairie fire. The Prince was traced to a Salt Lake City jail, where \$3,000 worth of bad checks had caught up with him. Finding that Mike had been in trouble nearly everywhere, Schindler sent a blanket order to his correspondents throughout the country for information about Romanoff. The result was thirty pounds of biography, on which, it was estimated, the lawyer could have cross-examined Mike for three months without repeating himself.

Social and psychiatric circles crowded the courtroom the day the little heir apparent was scheduled to testify in the divorce case, but for some reason he did not appear. The proof of the ABCD frameup saved the woman from being divorced. The husband foiled a countercharge of conspiracy by getting a judge to declare him incompetent. Romanoff used to tell his friends, "I was the victim." He was deeply in love, he said, and an unconscious participant in the frameup. Later, Federal Judge John C. Knox, who had Mike before him on another charge, inquired into the incident in order to determine whether the Prince was worthy of leniency. He gave Mike the benefit of the doubt. He was influenced by the fact that the ABCD affair did not seem to be in character for the eccentric nobleman.

SCHINDLER became interested, in 1911, in Professor Hugo Münsterberg's studies of the rise of blood pressure in liars. Later he arranged to put to practical use the lie detector of Dr. Summers of Fordham University, an instrument which recorded the blood-pressure reactions of persons under questioning, but Dr. Summers died before the apparatus had been reduced to handy dimensions. In recent years Schindler has worked with Leonarde Keeler of Chicago, inventor of the polygraph, which instantaneously records changes in blood pressure, respiration, perspiration, and heart action. The polygraph detects emotional disturbances in the most placid liar. The suspect may remain silent and poker-

thing like a professional command of sources of information. He gets hard assignments and executes them as a matter of course. There is a true-to-life touch in the fact that Paul Drake solves most mysteries for his boss, Perry Mason, and Mason takes the credit. A talent for mixing is all that Drake needs in order to tower over Mason.

Back in 1900 John F. Schindler did not perceive that his son was laying the foundation for success by practicing gregariousness in Alliance. Fearing that the boy would spend the rest of his life heaping gratitude on his only client, the elder Schindler gave the youngster another start in life, this time selling typewriters in Pittsburgh. Raymond flourished in the new line. Representing one of the old "invisible" typewriters, he argued convincingly that an invisible was better than a visible because typists became nervous and inaccurate when they could see what they wrote. He sold so many machines that in two years he had a nest egg of \$2,400, saved out of his commissions. He invested the \$2,400 in Sky High, a gold-mining property in Sierra County, California, about seventy miles northeast of Marysville. Arriving there on skis in December, 1902, he bossed the work of driving a tunnel into a mountain. Money ran out in the spring of 1903 and the project was abandoned. Failure trebled the young man's enthusiasm. He became a gold-fever Typhoid Mary, infecting his father and friends with the craze. They raised \$80,000 for a hydraulic-mining venture. With the help of three hundred Chinese, Raymond began washing down a mountain near Scales, California, with gigantic fire hoses. Just as he struck pay gravel, the government stopped all hydraulic mining.

Leaving Scales, the disillusioned miner arrived in San Francisco on April 19, 1906, the day after the big earthquake. There he became a detective in the belief that he was becoming a historian. One of the leaflet-sized newspapers published after the quake contained an advertisement by the G. Franklin McMacken Historical Society for college graduates to do historical research. Schindler, although only a high-school graduate, applied and was hired. The historical work consisted in finding out how much damage the quake had done to buildings before the flames completed the destruction. Schindler regarded himself as a

scholar for two weeks and then discovered that he was a dick. The learned McMacken was a New York detective who had been hired by insurance companies to convince the courts that while San Francisco had been incidentally singed in the disaster, the real destruction had been caused by an act of God, for which it would be impious to ask the underwriters to pay.

After a few weeks on salary, Schindler changed to a piecework basis. He did big buildings for \$400 apiece, each job complete with photographs and affidavits. The New York detective was recalled before long by the insurance companies, and Schindler, at the age of twenty-four, became the G. Franklin McMacken Historical Society. The historical data had been gathered in vain. The judges laughed off the act-of-God theory. Most of the insurance had been written by foreign companies, principally German. The courts held that the San Franciscans were right on every point and the foreigners wrong on every point. Schindler's prowess as an investigator had attracted attention, however. Hiram Johnson, then a leading San Francisco lawyer, hired him to do a little historical research on a blackmail case. Schindler rendered a bill for \$50; Hiram Johnson gave him a check for \$500 and a valuable lecture on not underestimating his services.

IN 1907, on Johnson's recommendation, Schindler became the chief lieutenant of William J. Burns in the investigation of graft in San Francisco under the Ruef-Schmitz regime. Burns, who was then in the United States Secret Service, was lent to San Francisco by Theodore Roosevelt. The President took this action after the graft in San Francisco had been described to him by Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Eugene Schmitz, a union musician, was the mayor, but the city was ruled by Abe Ruef, known as the Curly Boss. Schmitz had been elected by the Labor Union Party, but itching palms were soon substituted for horny hands. As if by magic, the city government was taken away from the startled sons of toil and operated by a combination of thieving public utilities and thieving politicians. Nearly everybody doing business in San Francisco discovered that the only way to avoid trouble was to obtain legal advice

husband was worth about a half-million dollars and the woman didn't want to be divorced on a frameup and cut off without a cent. Schindler asked how she had met the Prince. She had been introduced to him at a speakeasy, she said, by a comparative stranger. That comparative stranger had been introduced to her at another speakeasy by another comparative stranger. This last comparative stranger had been introduced to her by a man who had called on her saying that a mutual friend in Paris had told him not to dare to visit America without looking her up. Schindler recognized this as the "switch" game, or ABCD game. A (the man from Paris) had vanished from her life after introducing B, B vanished after introducing C, C vanished after introducing D (Prince Mike). The purpose of the "switches" was to make the woman believe that she had become involved in the royal romance through natural causes. She might have had misgivings about A and B but would not be likely to see through the series of seemingly casual introductions which threw her into the arms of the titled Muscovite.

Schindler had never heard of Romanoff. It was the Prince's weakness for fine photographic studies of himself which betrayed him into the biographer's hands. A camera portrait which the vivacious potentate had had on display in his apartment was found to be by the late Pirie McDonald. McDonald had an explicit recollection of the sitter. A character-reading physiognomist, he had studied the wrinkles about the eyes and nose as the Prince chatted about his pal David, the Prince of Wales. To McDonald the wrinkles were hieroglyphics which spelled "I-i-a-r." He instructed his secretary to insist on cash from the sawed-off aristocrat. The secretary did insist on cash, but Mike gave her charm and a phony check. He did a stretch in the Tombs for it.

McDonald showed Schindler a telegram from a Kansas City paper asking whether the Prince was genuine or not. Schindler wired an associate in Kansas City to investigate. The first report from the associate described Mike's classic exploit. Entering a pawnshop there with a railroad baggage check for his trunk, the Prince had described the contents so appetizingly that the man

"Yes," said the other. "The way she got that emerald bracelet was a caution."

Wherever the woman went in public she found groups in loud conversation about the earth-shaking female scamp. One day she was having lunch with her admirer at the Ritz-Carlton. Raymond Schindler, his brother Walter, and their seventy-odd-year-old father, John F. Schindler, took a nearby table. "She is absolutely," exclaimed John F. Schindler, a distinguished, white-haired man, "the greatest woman swindler in the world! Did you hear how she got that hundred-thousand-dollar emerald bracelet on her last trip?"

The woman lost her head. She told her friend that the men were talking about her. He leaped to his feet and demanded an explanation. "I don't understand you," said the elder Schindler. "I'm talking about the cleverest female crook in the world. Surely that description doesn't apply to the lady who is with you." The man expressed his regret at the misunderstanding. Resuming his seat with a laugh, he told his companion that the venerable gentleman was only talking about the cleverest female crook in the world.

That evening Raymond Schindler telephoned to the woman and asked how long she wanted the routine to continue. "I'll do anything if you'll call off those wolves," she replied. That night the bracelet was in the hands of its owner.

BIOGRAPHY is an important branch of the private-detective business. Parents often apply for quick biographies of meteoric strangers who are about to marry into their families. In blackmail cases a thumbnail biography is usually sufficient to run the blackmailer out of town. Biography is in great demand by lawyers as a basis for questioning witnesses. The private-detective school of biography is the roughest branch of belles-lettres. Schindler's monumental work in this field was done on the celebrated Prince Mike, the self-made Romanoff.

Schindler became the greatest living Romanoff scholar after being engaged by a lawyer whose client, a married woman, had been in the Prince's apartment when her husband and a raiding party had crashed into the place. The

from Abe Ruef and to pay fees in cash for it. Every few days Ruef would call at the Schmitz home and dump gold and greenbacks into a window seat like the one in which the dead bodies are kept in "Arsenic and Old Lace." The black art of local government had reached its perfection when Burns arrived.

Burns had just won national acclaim by sending a United States senator and thirty-two other men to jail for stealing millions of dollars' worth of Oregon timberland from the United States by frauds perpetrated on the Department of the Interior. The Secret Service agent was a handsome, red-faced man with an iron jaw and glaring eyes. He wore a deerstalker cap, like Sherlock Holmes, and a nasturtium-colored mustache, which he did up nightly in curlpapers. Because newspaper photography was then in its infancy, he was able to settle down in San Francisco almost unnoticed. Burns left the business of organizing his staff to Schindler, who hired many of his old colleagues of the G. Franklin McMacken Historical Society.

After Schindler's historians had formed a library of biography on the legion of grafters, Burns set up a dummy oil company headed by a decoy, or "roper." The roper took options on part of the San Francisco waterfront where the storage of oil was forbidden by a city ordinance. He then saw Big Jim Gallagher, the ruling spirit of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, about changing the ordinance. It developed that the roper's corporation would make about a million dollars if an amendment were passed permitting oil storage on the optioned properties. Gallagher estimated that the amendment would cost \$150,000. This was the normal rate; grafting officials figured on only fifteen per cent commission on the money they stole for corporations. The roper agreed on the price but hesitated to make a down payment. He pointed out that he would make a fool of himself in the eyes of his New York office if he bought a law and failed to obtain delivery. Gallagher asserted that he had never sold a law without delivering it and referred the roper to a long list of satisfied customers. He called fellow-supervisors to corroborate him. Disturbed at having their reliability questioned, they cited case after case in which they had furnished the legislative goods as soon as the cash was laid on

the barrelhead. The dummy oil official introduced other dummy oil officials to the supervisors. Burns's men were soon dining at the supervisors' homes. Finally a down payment of \$15,000 was made in the roper's office in greenbacks punctured with needles. Gallagher was arrested as he left the office. Under the wild-boar eye of W. J. Burns, he broke down and confessed almost uninterruptedly for thirty-six hours. He then called in fellow-grafters and explained the advantage of getting their confessions in early. A majority of the supervisors confessed. Ruef, Schmitz, and many others were arrested. With its government behind the bars, San Francisco was run by a court-appointed receiver.

The trapping of crooks by a roper is loosely described as a frameup. Schindler prefers the term "setup." The setup is rarely made the chief basis of a graft prosecution, because it enables the defense lawyer to cry like Niobe over how the little grafter had always been known as Incorruptible Ira until he was tempted by the bad man. The setup is used to demoralize the victim and get him to sign a general confession. There was no need to prosecute for the sale of the new oil-storage law, as the roped officials furnished evidence of an abundance of crimes of spontaneous origin. Ruef pleaded guilty. On second thought, he changed his plea to not guilty. It took three months to select twelve men to try him. Schindler's greatest labor in San Francisco was preventing the grafters from fixing the jury. He and his operatives assembled the life history of each of twenty-four hundred men who were to be examined for jury duty. The detectives at first pretended to be engaged in historical work. They explained to prospective jurors that the eyes of posterity were on San Francisco and that future generations would want to know all about every man who played a part in these stirring events, so that the libraries of the world would be filled with handsomely bound editions of the lives and opinions of the prospective jurymen. The friends and families of the men on the jury panel were approached by swarms of Schindler's Herodotuses. The ablest historians were those who reached the children of the jurors and asked, "What does Papa say?" The other side got up its own historical society, which made scholarly ef-

pointment with her new friends to drink cocktails and redeem the bracelet. The delightful acquaintances of the voyage were not at the hotel. They apparently preferred the bracelet to the \$25,000. Sharpers who worked the ocean lanes seldom cared to prolong friendships after their victims had got their feet on solid ground.

In order to pick up the trail of the pair, Schindler and his operatives made repeated rounds of the night spots which most abounded in engaging scoundrels. The ocean-going team were picked up from description. They were shadowed to an apartment house and watched closely for several days. It was impracticable to arrest them. An emerald bracelet which changes hands in a poker game cannot be classed as stolen goods.

One day the woman, a glamorous and dashing creature, left her partner and took a hotel apartment by herself. She began to appear in restaurants and night clubs with an escort who had the earmarks of a wealthy sucker. One night she and the new man took a table in a speakeasy. Two of Schindler's men took an adjoining table and began to talk in loud tones about a fabulous adventuress.

"Smartest woman crook in the world today!" said one.

"Did you hear how she and her man got that hundred-thousand-dollar emerald bracelet?" asked the other.

Without looking at their neighbors, the operatives discussed the bracelet incident in great detail.

The following day the woman and her new friend had lunch at the Central Park Casino. Another pair of operatives took the next table.

"Cleverest woman crook in the world!" exclaimed one. "Did you hear how she grabbed herself a hundred-thousand-dollar bracelet on her last trip?"

The woman ate fast and told her friend she had just thought of another appointment and was in a hurry to get to it. As her companion stopped at the checkroom, two men in riding breeches came in.

"Smartest woman crook in the world," said one.

got a copy of the Rogues' Gallery photograph and of the sharper's fingerprints. He had enlargements made and pasted on a sheet of paper under a huge heading: "WANTED." Under the picture and fingerprints he wrote a description of the sharper's manners and methods. He took this to the man's hotel and called his room. The cardsharp refused to talk to him. "You'll have to talk to me privately in your room or publicly in the lobby," said Schindler. "Come on up" was the reply.

Schindler showed the copy of the circular, which he said was ready to be sent to the printer. "I know that you've disposed of the check to a so-called innocent third party, who can sue my client if he stops payment," said the detective, "and that my client would have to sue you to get back the money and would probably be beaten, because it would be hard to prove that you used marked cards. And you know that he doesn't want the kind of publicity a lawsuit would bring him. But you'll either return that check or this circular will be printed, and it'll turn up wherever you go. Copies will be in the lobby of this hotel tomorrow. A porter will scatter them around the train if you go to Florida. It will turn up in the cabins of the other passengers next time you take a ship. You can't go to a place in France, Switzerland, or anywhere without its following you around. Everywhere you go, people will say, 'There goes that crook.' You can make up your mind one way or the other right now."

The sharper picked up his telephone and put in a call to West Virginia, where he had made a down payment on a tract of timber with the check. He got a man on the phone and told him to return the check. Two days later he turned it over to Schindler.

IN another case on the Atlantic the sharpeners were a charming couple who won \$30,000 from a man and his wife. The man paid his share of the losses, \$5,000, with a check. The wife, not having \$25,000 on deposit, insisted that the lucky lady should take an emerald bracelet worth \$100,000 as security. On reaching New York, she got \$25,000 in cash through her brokers and went to a hotel where she had an ap-

ports to tamper with the testimony of the prosecution's witnesses.

Before long a historian was about as welcome in San Francisco as a mad dog. Schindler then formed the San Francisco Improvement Club, a dummy organization ostensibly opposed to the graft prosecutions. His operatives solicited members and asked them to sign cards which said that the prosecutions were hurting business. This ingenious device for scraping a conversation with a stranger was used on the neighbors of prospective jurors. Schindler suffered a serious setback when the defense bought copies of the biographies of the jurors from Burns's secretary for \$1,500. The documents were traced to the safe of the president of a street-car company. Schindler obtained them with the help of a search warrant and a safe-cracker, but three hundred men from the carbarns rushed into the president's office as he completed the task. Unable to carry the literature away, he threw it out of the window, where it was picked up by an associate. Schindler was indicted for burglary, on a charge made by the utility president, who denied having stolen all of the documents in the safe. It was one of those indictments which make the headlines in early extras and then die in the files.

It would be impossible to do a monumental work of this kind now. Judges won't allow a Macaulay or a Mommsen to go near a prospective jurymen today. In 1928 Burns was roughly educated to the change in the times when he was sent to jail for assigning men to shadow the jurors in the Teapot Dome trial of Harry F. Sinclair.

One surefire vote for acquittal almost got through Schindler's net. This was a man named Morris Haas, whose pretense of ignorance about any aspect of the case recommended him to Francis J. Heney, a famous Department of Justice attorney lent by Theodore Roosevelt to prosecute the graft cases. After Haas had been accepted, Schindler's investigators found that he had served time for embezzlement. Haas was so offended by the exposure that he shot Heney in the neck in the courtroom, putting him in the hospital for months. Hiram Johnson then stepped into the case, convicted Ruef, and started on his long political career. Mayor Schmitz and a few others followed Ruef to jail, but San Francisco had

grown tired of the uproar and excitement. It was like having a Mardi Gras going on without interruption for two years. The issues became magnificently confused. The California courts fought to the last ditch of pedantry. They regarded the greatest municipal cleanup since the days of Tweed as a big spelling match or punctuation bee and reversed conviction after conviction on quaint points of philology. The Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Golden Rule, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights received the workout of the century in behalf of the utility chiefs, the big lawyers, and other fountainheads of corruption. Press, pulpit, and soapbox lost themselves in a fog on such issues as whether important rascals should be convicted on the testimony of unimportant rascals and whether it was fair to send some grafters to jail while others escaped. Many San Franciscans still have split personalities because during their most impressionable years half the brains of the city were busy proving that black was white. Fremont Older, who started the whole crusade, became so tangled up in the prevailing sophistries that he was soon crusading to turn Ruef loose.

Burns, who had resigned his government post, capitalized on his fame by opening a national detective agency in 1909. Schindler organized the New York office and became its manager.

DETECTIVE fiction gives the impression that a private detective is perpetually cracking murder mysteries, but actually only rare cases are handled by unofficial investigators. The police of the big cities usually have good homicide bureaus. Schindler did not get his first chance at a capital crime until 1911, when he was called in to investigate the killing of ten-year-old Marie Smith at Asbury Park. Dorothy Dix, who covered the trial of the murderer for one of the newspapers, wrote that Schindler solved the case by "the finest piece of detective work in American history." Schindler was more of a playwright than a detective on this assignment. The chief suspect became the leading character in a lurid melodrama which Schindler wrote around him. There was no conclusive evidence against the man. The only hope of con-

in a little game with interesting new friends. One wealthy traveller, who thought that sharks could not exist on a ship that was buzzing with warnings against them, dropped \$85,000 in a poker game in 1928. On second thought, he decided that sharks did exist. He radioed his bank to stop payment on his check to the gamblers and radioed his lawyer to meet him at the pier in New York. The lawyer brought along Schindler. Schindler brought along a couple of operatives, correctly surmising that there might be some shadowing to be done.

The client told how he had met a charming old gentleman, who had introduced him to a charming young gentleman. Starting with a friendly fifty-cent game, the players raised the limit from time to time. The client had a remarkable run of cards and was shocked to find, when the game broke up, that he had won \$400. The next afternoon he asked the losers if they wanted revenge. They took revenge to the tune of \$35,000. Then they asked if he wanted revenge. He did. He lost \$50,000 more. It all happened exactly as the client had always known that such things happened.

The big winner was the charming young man. Schindler's operatives shadowed him to a hotel and learned his name. They shadowed him to a bank, where he made a deposit. A vice-president of the bank happened to be the son of one of Schindler's closest friends. The vice-president let down the bars a little, examined the sharper's account, and found interesting data. Once every two weeks—the period required for a liner to cross and return—the young man had made a deposit varying from \$2,200 to \$115,000. Schindler got a list of the writers of the checks which the young man had deposited. His operatives called on them. To a man, they declined to discuss the subject.

One of Schindler's assistants sat in an automobile watching the entrance to the card player's hotel. When the man came out, the operative pressed a bulb with his foot. A camera concealed in one of the parking lights took the young fellow's picture. It was developed and hurried to Police Headquarters, where it was found that the man had spent a year and a half in a penitentiary for using the mails to defraud. Schindler

Another device was used to get inside evidence of the imitators' state of mind. Schindler placed advertisements in newspapers in soap-manufacturing cities for chemists to work on health preparations. Dozens of former employees of laboratories of soap companies were interviewed. In describing their qualifications, many of them told of experiences in analyzing Lifebuoy and preparing formulas for imitations. One methodical chemist had kept a daily log of his work and had preserved the order, received from a top executive of the company which had employed him, to "tear down Lifebuoy" and imitate it.

Suits were filed against more than a score of the imitators. After an official of one company had admitted participating in the conversation recorded by the dictograph, the judge asked if he had protested against the practice of imitating Lifebuoy. The soap man said no. "Well, what is your defense?" asked the judge. Lawyers for the manufacturer jumped to their feet and started to argue. "Gentlemen," said the judge, "this man comes in here and confesses in open court, and you still try to defend him."

The cases wound up in a flood of injunctions and cease-and-desist orders. Imitations of Lifebuoy went off the market except in cases where manufacturers took out licenses from Lever Brothers.

THE piping times in the private-detective business are the eras of bull markets. Sharps pursue the owners of sudden wealth and private detectives pursue the sharps. Rich men seldom call in the police after they have been played for suckers; publicity hurts their credit, social standing, and domestic relations.

Before the war, when big money was being blown, it was blown faster on the steamship lanes than anywhere else. There was nothing in the world better known than the fact that it was foolish to play cards with strangers on the luxury liners, but men of wealth had a tendency to put their intelligence in storage when they went abroad. The notoriety of the ocean-going card-sharp was his protection. The rich traveller reasoned that crooked gamblers could not possibly work on him because he knew all about them, and he had no objection to taking a hand

victing him was to get a confession, so he was steered into a series of theatrical situations for the purpose of working on his conscience. He lived in an environment of stage business. In addition to dramatic inventions of his own, Schindler built soul-stabbing scenes on ideas borrowed from Shakespeare, Arthur Conan Doyle, Professor Hugo Münsterberg, and W. J. Burns.

Schindler was hired to investigate the murder by Clarence Hetrick, a wealthy citizen of Asbury Park. A Negro called Black Diamond, with a long criminal record, had been indicted for the crime on fairly strong circumstantial evidence. Hetrick felt that Black Diamond was being railroaded. Marie Smith had been killed on her way home from school. Black Diamond had been seen in the vicinity with a hatchet and a bottle of whiskey. He had been hired to chop kindling at a house near the scene of the murder but had failed to make his appearance there. His explanation was that he got tired on the way to work, sat down on a log, finished the bottle of whiskey, and went to sleep. A jilted sweetheart of Black Diamond's told the police that he had incriminated himself in talks with her. Feeling ran high. On one occasion a crowd gathered at the jail and talked of a lynching.

Schindler's first investigation indicated that there had been seven persons, including Black Diamond, in the vicinity when the crime was committed. He assigned a detective to each. One of the seven suspects was a woman who was devoted to the occult sciences. Schindler arranged with the Asbury Park newspaper to print one copy with a fake advertisement announcing that the great Mme. Sagacita, clairvoyant and astrologer, would give readings at the Hotel Monterey. This copy was delivered at the house of the woman suspect. She consulted Mme. Sagacita. The two struck up an intimate friendship. In her trances the clairvoyant, a New York fortune-teller temporarily attached to Schindler's staff, began to see things vaguely related to the killing. She spent three weekends in confidential conversations with the client. The result was negative and the woman was eliminated from the list of suspects.

In the meantime Schindler had planted a Negro detective in the cell with Black Diamond.

They held confessing bees, each topping the other in tales of his crimes, but Black Diamond manifested a clear conscience on the Marie Smith murder. Four of the five other suspects were quickly eliminated. The only one left on the list was Frank Heideman, an employee of a florist in Asbury Park. He had lived there for three years. Nothing to his discredit was known there. Schindler first gave Heideman the Hound of the Baskervilles treatment. Heideman kept a police dog chained outside his house at night. Remembering the emotional disturbances caused by the Baskerville animal, the detective decided to make the police dog howl for Heideman's benefit. It was a naïve amateur notion that might not have occurred to Schindler if his imagination had been disciplined by professional experience in solving murders. He didn't hope that the suspect could be howled into a confession, but he thought that if Heideman were guilty the bloodcurdling barking act on a regular nightly schedule might cause him to leave the vicinity and expose himself to Schindler's operatives. At precisely one o'clock every morning a Schindler man crept up to Heideman's home and threw rocks at the dog. The dog played its part to the hilt. After ten nights of it, Heideman made an excuse to his employer for taking the day off. Leaving two weeks' salary and most of his clothes and other belongings behind, he quit Asbury Park for good.

Heideman was shadowed to New York, where he took a room in a cheap hotel. He had soon established a daily routine, part of which was to go to a small German restaurant at eight-thirty, twelve-thirty, and six-thirty every day. He was so punctual that watches could be set by him. Schindler assigned Carl Neumeister, a German detective, to "rope" Heideman. Neumeister was instructed to go to the restaurant every day at eight o'clock, twelve o'clock, and six o'clock, so that he would be about through eating when Heideman arrived. He was instructed not to open a conversation with Heideman. He was not even informed of the suspicions against the Asbury Park man. The roper's assignment was to allow a friendship to develop casually, letting Heideman make the first move, and then to get on confidential terms with the man and report whatever he did or said. The purpose of keeping

people did the advertising and he cashed in on it. At one point in the negotiations the roper said that the sponsor was veering to the opinion that he ought to stock up with Lifebuoy; the Brooklyn man said that this would be silly, as the sponsor could save tens of thousands of dollars by buying the imitation and the listeners would never know the difference. On another occasion the roper said that the sponsor favored the imitation but feared that he might get tangled up in a lawsuit with Lever Brothers. The Brooklyn man whipped out a letter from an eminent New York law firm saying that the imitation did not infringe on the rights of Lever Brothers because nobody could acquire rights on such things as redness, octagonality, and hospital scent. Next the sponsor was reported to fear that the imitation was not as good as Lifebuoy. The soap man described how conscientious he had been in producing an exact imitation of Lifebuoy and how he had caused a great chemist to "tear down" Lifebuoy and then make the imitation from the exact Lifebuoy formula.

After the Brooklyn man had given tens of thousands of words of dictograph testimony against himself, negotiations were started with larger manufacturers. Representatives of several important soap companies duplicated the Brooklyn man's story in the wired suite. The vice-president of one Middle Western soap company proved difficult because of his strict code of commercial hospitality. He wouldn't go to the Biltmore suite; he insisted that it was the manufacturer's business to entertain the prospective customer and made the roper come to his hotel. It took a little extra work to get him within range of the dictograph, but in the end he was lavishing hospitality and confessions on the roper at the same time.

Some of the makers of Lifebuoy imitations were fairly violent with righteousness. They regarded themselves as trust-busters and friends of the people. Their statement, recorded by the dictograph on phonograph cylinders, was that Lifebuoy was a wicked monopoly and that they were proud of having busted it with its own advertising. Road-showing their act, the ropers obtained dictograph confessions in many soap towns.

program. In order to test the pulling power of the show, the fictitious sponsor, the nature of whose product was kept secret, planned to give a cake of health soap to any listener who wrote in for one. He would need five hundred thousand cakes to begin with, and later orders might run into millions.

Shelby Williams, Schindler's office manager, and a man named C. W. Muller acted as the chief "roper," or confidence builders. Williams first described the sponsor's needs to a soap manufacturer in Brooklyn who had recently increased the size of his plant to meet the demand for his imitation of Lifebuoy. The Brooklyn man was first choice because he was a comparatively small figure in the soap business. It was thought wise to rehearse the act on a little fellow in order to make sure that it was letter-perfect before trying it on the big ones. After a pleasant interview in Brooklyn, Williams invited the soap man to meet him in Manhattan. It was slightly embarrassing for the roper to represent an anonymous sponsor. Any businessman might get suspicious of the agent of an unknown principal. On this account precautions were taken to equip the roper with imposing associations. The place appointed for the New York meeting was a Fifth Avenue bank, where Schindler had friends. The soap man was ushered into the office of a vice-president, who was chatting with the roper. The roper then took the Brooklyn manufacturer to a theatrical agency owned by Charles Winninger, musical-comedy star and a great friend of Schindler's. The roper apologized for delaying the business conversation, saying that he had to be present at a couple of auditions in which the sponsor was interested. The soap man was overwhelmed at meeting Winninger. The roper pretended to be impressed by the singers but told Winninger that the program ought to have big-name stars.

The soap man then accompanied the roper to a dictograph-equipped suite at the Biltmore. After several highballs they had the second of a series of discussions. One of the manufacturer's greatest selling points was that his soap so closely resembled Lifebuoy that it had fooled millions of purchasers. The pleasantest part of the whole thing, he pointed out, was that the Lifebuoy

the roper in ignorance was to insure against over-eagerness. Having nothing on his mind, the detective could talk freely and naturally, with a minimum danger of alarming his quarry.

The roper was reading the *Staats-Zeitung* in the restaurant one morning when Heideman took a seat at his table and asked if there was any news. The roper replied that there was nothing of interest. Without saying anything further, he paid his bill and left. A day or two later Heideman again took a seat at the roper's table and started a conversation. A friendship rapidly developed. In a short time the two men were spending hours together, playing pinochle and chess. Before long they were rooming together. In order to account for his leisure, the detective said he was waiting for an estate to be wound up in Germany so that he would have money to invest in a florist shop in California; in the meantime he was receiving \$75 a week from the estate. One day the roper casually took his new friend to the Coal and Iron National Bank. They dropped in and had a chat with Henry Dorgeloh, vice-president of the bank, who handed the roper a check for \$75. Dorgeloh was a friend of Schindler's. Schindler was already using acquaintances for little touches of authenticity in the backgrounds of his setups.

Schindler had been reading about Professor Hugo Münsterberg's spymograph, which recorded fluctuations in blood pressure from second to second. Employed by the police on suspects, it registered fantastic rises in pressure when questions alarmed them and quick returns to normal when the questions were reassuring. There was no way of getting Heideman to sit for a spymograph experiment. Schindler groped for some other experiment that would startle the man's conscience into some public manifestation of guilt. He hit on the device used by Hamlet to catch the conscience of the King. There was an outcry in the press at the time over the crime two-reelers which were being imported from Italy. From a rich assortment of horror films, Schindler picked a particularly brutal picture showing a man killing a little girl and paid \$80 to have it exhibited in a neighborhood theatre. The roper took Heideman. Eight or ten persons were planted in nearby seats as so many Horatios

to observe the effect of the scene on the suspect. As in the case of Hamlet's uncle, Heideman reacted very definitely. He got up and left the theatre, saying that he was sick. He walked back and forth along the street for two hours before he calmed down sufficiently to return to his room. The only effect of the episode, however, was to strengthen Schindler's belief that he was pursuing the right man. The legal case against Heideman was still zero. In a way, the experiment was too heroic, as the average Italian picture of that period might have made anybody sick. However, the incident in the movie theatre gave the roper an inkling of the nature of the crime of which Heideman was suspected.

Heideman and the roper came to the understanding that the roper would take Heideman with him to California when he was ready to open the florist shop. Heideman described his experiences as a florist in various places, but never mentioned Asbury Park. In casual discussions he talked about every phase of his life except the three years in Asbury Park. This fact had no value as evidence, but it was significant. In the hope of forcing Asbury Park into the conversation, Schindler got Herman Ridder, publisher of the *Staats-Zeitung*, to print an item from Asbury Park on the front page. This stated that Heideman had left work, intending to stay away for a few days while recovering from a cold, but had now been missing for a month. His employer, Max Kruska, the item added, feared he had met with foul play. Reading the *Staats-Zeitung* one morning, the roper exclaimed, "Here's your name in the paper." Heideman became agitated, but he calmed down when he found nothing alarming in the item. He then mentioned the murder for the first time, saying that it had upset him so much that he couldn't bear to live in Asbury Park, even though the murderer, Black Diamond, had been caught. He told one significant lie; he said he had lived in Asbury Park only three weeks.

At this point Schindler took a leaf from W. J. Burns's book. When Ruef was in custody in San Francisco, Burns had a guard awaken the Curly Boss from time to time to tell him he was shouting in his sleep. The guard would pretend to repeat a few words which were meaningless but

imitations had names like Lifeguard or Bodyguard.

The profits from Lifebuoy were reduced by millions. Lever Brothers wanted to sue but were advised that they had no case. They were told by lawyers that the red color, octagonal shape, and carbolic-acid smell of Lifebuoy were all in the public domain and that any manufacturer could use them. There would be grounds for suit, the Levers were informed, if they could prove that the rival manufacturers had combined the three characteristics in order to impose on the public and compete unfairly with Lifebuoy. This could be proved, however, only by evidence of wrongful intentions. The Levers were told, finally, that there was no practical way of proving that the mental processes of their competitors were illegal.

The old methods of getting evidence, such as bribing rival executives or cracking safes in search of secret correspondence, had been out of date for many years. The Lever people resigned themselves to heavy losses. Feeling that they could not afford to spend millions to promote the business of imitators, they cut their advertising appropriations drastically. This transferred a large share of the agony to Ruthrauff & Ryan, the New York advertising firm which handled the Lifebuoy account. They called in their lawyer, Neil P. Cullom. In his opinion it was possible to get evidence of the illegal mental processes of soap manufacturers. He hired Raymond C. Schindler, head of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, to do it.

Getting evidence of an illegal state of mind is the most delicate art of the detective. It is a matter of inducing the suspect to deliver the evidence against himself. Detectives in fiction, who use magnifying glasses and deductive reasoning, are day laborers in comparison with the artists who construct schemes which lead suspects to reveal their chiselling mental processes. It takes the imagination of an able dramatist, a great confidence man, or a colossal practical joker to build a "setup" or "layout" which will cause a hardheaded businessman to pour out his soul like a skylark. Schindler baited his trap with mythical soap orders. He invented an anonymous sponsor for a projected national radio

explanation. "You can make a fool of yourself if you want to," said Swann, "but I'm not going to."

Swann's telegram to Dr. Schultze was late in reaching him. The organs had been sent to a medical laboratory at Ann Arbor. Dr. Schultze was at work there when he received the order to come home. He completed his analysis and wired, "FOUND ENOUGH ARSENIC TO KILL TWENTY MEN."

In the meantime, with the help of the landlord, Schindler had entered Waite's apartment the day after the District Attorney absolved the dentist. Waite was in a dazed state. He had either taken an overdose of sleeping medicine or made an ineffectual attempt at suicide. In his hazy mental condition he made a full confession, which he confirmed when his mind cleared. Swann, who by then had received Dr. Schultze's wire, arrived with an entourage of reporters and photographers. After getting a few facts from Schindler, he gave an interview and posed for the photographers. "It's the crime of the century, boys," he said.

Waite pleaded not guilty, on the ground that he was a moral idiot. He was convicted and died in the electric chair. He put in his last night in the death house reading "Endymion."

One department of the private-detective business is the investigation of prospective sons-in-law. The Waite case caused a boom in this department.

THE Lever Brothers Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was full of agony in the late twenties. Sales of Lifebuoy soap had fallen off. Many manufacturers were putting out a red, octagonal, hospital-scented soap which closely resembled it. Lever Brothers paid the bills for the advertising which created the market for this kind of soap; rival manufacturers, having no advertising costs, were able to sell their imitations for a couple of cents less a cake than Lifebuoy. Retailers got a bigger profit from the imitations than from the original. They put up large Lifebuoy signs over bins; one compartment of the bin would contain Lifebuoy at nine cents a cake while an adjoining compartment would contain imitations at seven cents a cake. Some of the

which caused Ruef to believe that he was shouting his guiltiest secrets. Fearing that he was losing his mind, the boss confessed. Schindler had the roper try the same act on Heideman night after night, but it produced no useful results.

The investigation had now been going on for two months without uncovering any legal evidence. Fear of failure on his first murder case made Schindler, still a mad amateur, invent another wild melodrama. He had the roper find a pretext for taking Heideman on an automobile ride into Westchester County. After a plausible background had been constructed, the roper got into a row with a stranger on a lonely road. The stranger drew a knife. The roper drew a revolver and shot a blank cartridge at him. The stranger fell on his face. The roper and Heideman jumped into the car and hurried back to New York. The next day the roper showed Heideman a copy of the *Yonkers Herald*. It had a front-page story of the shooting, saying that the stranger had died of his wound and that the murderer was being sought. Frank Xavier, editor of the paper, had printed the item in one copy of the paper at the request of Schindler's friend Lee Parsons Davis, then District Attorney of Westchester County. The roper fled to Atlantic City, taking Heideman with him. They talked continually about the Westchester crime, but this didn't lead Heideman to discuss the Asbury Park murder.

Schindler bought a steamship ticket to Germany for the roper, who practiced throwing his coat on the back of his chair in such a way that the ticket would become visible as if by accident. It was hoped the discovery that the roper seemed about to flee would bring on an emotional scene and cause Heideman to open up. In the meantime Hetrick, the financier of the investigation, had become discouraged. The detective bill had passed \$6,000 and Hetrick was unwilling to invest any more money in the case. Schindler and Hetrick called on District Attorney John Applegate of Asbury Park, who was busy with preparations for the prosecution of Black Diamond. The prosecutor was sure that he himself had the right man and that he had an overwhelming case against him. He was reluctant to listen to Schindler at all. He exploded when the

detective described the motion-picture incident. "Get out of my office," he said. "You're the cheapest skate that I—" Schindler jumped up and started for him, but Hetrick intervened. The prosecutor begged Hetrick to swear out a warrant for Schindler's arrest on a charge of obtaining money from him under false pretenses and offered to arrest the detective on the spot. Hetrick refused.

Schindler went back to New York. Awaiting him was a telegram which said, "CONFESSION OBTAINED. KILLED HER WITH A HAMMER." The steamship ticket had accomplished its purpose. Heideman had begged the roper to take him along to Germany. The roper turned him down, pointing out that Heideman had it in his power to hang him; that, while they were good friends at the moment, they might quarrel and the roper couldn't afford to take such a chance. After a long dispute, Heideman said, "If you had a hold on me like I have on you, would you take me?"

"Certainly," said the roper. He spoke a little too quickly. Heideman shut up in alarm. Later, however, the argument was resumed, and Heideman said, "I'll give you a hold on me. I killed Marie Smith at Asbury Park."

He described his crime in detail and the roper agreed to take him to Germany. The confession once made, Heideman became loquacious. There was no difficulty in bringing him to repeat the story later, with District Attorney Applegate and others listening in the next room. The prosecutor apologized in the most wholehearted manner to Schindler and Black Diamond. Heideman pleaded not guilty but was convicted and died in the electric chair. Hetrick was elected Mayor of Asbury Park and reflected for most of the rest of his life.

SCHINDLER was the first detective to use the dictograph, the worst of all intrusions on the privacy of criminals. In 1911 the new invention began to sit like an invisible district attorney at the secret meetings of lawbreakers. Its effect was terrific. For a while it threatened to spoil crime. Confidential conversations between pals leaked to the authorities. The most trusted miscreants accused each other of being stool pigeons. The invention was a timely one. During the period

study furiously so that they could impress foreigners with their culture.

Although many decorative details were still missing, Schindler built up a strong murder case in two days. He laid the facts before District Attorney Edward H. Swann, who sent Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the greatest of medical examiners, to Grand Rapids. The internal organs of Mr. Peck had been removed before his burial and were awaiting analysis. Solving the case in two days was bad art. Mystery-writers always confuse their detectives with false clues and a multitude of suspects. Most authors think it best to keep the detective moping and mooning around until the murderer has killed three or four extra victims. Quick action is the enemy of suspense.

A dramatic complication was, however, abruptly introduced into the Waite case after it had been solved but before any move had been made to arrest the criminal. District Attorney Swann got the idea that Waite was innocent. Swann was a rare combination of a highly respectable man and a Tammany politician. Tammany loves respectable men who are politically reliable. Tammany was grooming Swann for Governor. This usually makes an official self-conscious. After sending Dr. Schultze to Grand Rapids, the District Attorney began to fear that he had acted precipitately. To engage in a wild-goose chase might render him ridiculous. Swann wanted to be sure that he was right, so he sent for Dr. Waite and asked him if he had killed his mother-in-law and father-in-law. Waite said no. Swann was greatly relieved. He wired Dr. Schultze to drop the case and come home. Swann asked Waite about the dark number at the Hotel Plaza. The dentist replied cheerfully that he was a man of the world. After some amiable chit-chat, Swann told the young fellow how the overzealous Schindler had been keeping shadows on his trail. Reporters learned that Dr. Waite had been summoned to the District Attorney's office. Swann told them that Dr. Waite was a gentleman and that there was nothing against him.

Leaving the District Attorney's office, Waite stopped the man who was shadowing him. "You don't need to bother any more," he said. "The District Attorney has given me a clean bill of health." Schindler telephoned to Swann for an

in small South African towns, and that he had been employed later by a dealer in dental supplies until he was caught stealing gold and platinum. He had avoided prison by promising to reform.

Light was quickly thrown on how he spent his time in New York while he was supposed to be performing delicate operations. Because a tendency to premature grayness ran in his family, he had his head worked on several hours a week by specialists who guaranteed to preserve his wavy, blue-black hair. He also spent several hours a week at a laboratory, where he studied bacteriology, with special reference to typhoid and anthrax. His first attempts at murder had been made, he confessed later, on Aunt Catherine, whose fortune his wife would inherit. He had placed billions of deadly germs in her soup, but they only caused her to scold her cook. He put ground glass in her marmalade, but it only caused her to scold her grocer. After repeated assaults on the old lady's impregnable constitution, he had given up in a mood of discouragement and self-pity.

One murder would have brought the aunt's fortune under Waite's control. It would take two murders to bring the fortune of his wife's parents under his control. His respect for the aunt's constitution made him believe that it would be simpler to kill the other two. But he was bitterly disappointed; his arsenal of germs failed again. Then he thought wet sheets and drafts might dispose of his elderly parents-in-law, but this treatment only gave them colds. Then he sprayed their throats with anthrax, but this seemed only to benefit them. He studied chemistry and then subjected them to homemade chlorine gas, but it did no harm. He finally lost faith in science and killed them with arsenic.

The hours that he could spare from hair culture and bacteriology he spent with the brunette, a singer who had appeared on the stage. They both studied French and German at the Berlitz School. As he confessed later, he intended to have another try at the rugged aunt. Then he intended to kill his wife. With an inheritance running into the millions, he planned to settle in Paris and practice the art of living. He studied the languages furiously and made the brunette

immediately before the dictograph came in, the aristocrats of the criminal world had become over-educated. Bribe-taking officials had learned all about marked bills. Smart crooks wouldn't talk business over the telephone. They wouldn't even talk business indoors before taking down the pictures to see if holes had been bored in the walls for eavesdroppers.

The dictograph was invented by a man named K. M. Turner. Thomas A. Edison was interested in it as a method of transmitting music but not as a method of getting evidence. Turner and Edison tried out the invention by piping opera from the Metropolitan Opera House to an office on West Forty-second Street. Schindler, then manager of the New York office of the William J. Burns detective agency, was invited by Turner to hear "Lohengrin" and discuss the use of the instrument in crime detection. Schindler became Turner's business representative. He developed standard microphone-concealing objects, including the dummy telephone and the art lamp. On the detective's advice, an assortment of six colors of wire was provided, so that one or another would be inconspicuous against almost any background. Although usually dressed up as a telephone or lamp in the early days, the instrument soon appeared in a variety of disguises. Schindler hid a dictograph in a monumental brass spittoon in the board room of a New York bank when he trapped a man who was trying to blackmail the bank president by threatening to expose a skeleton in his closet. One defect was disclosed when the device was used in the New York *World* office in an effort to trap an extortioner who was threatening to wreck the delivery system of the newspaper. The timbre of the man's voice blended with the rumbling of the presses, so his words didn't register distinctly. Turner insulated the microphone against vibration by mounting it in plaster. During the next interview the presses did not interfere and the extortioner was trapped.

SCHINDLER's most important use of the dictograph in 1911 was during a graft cleanup in Atlantic City. The municipal political machine was composed of men who lived the year round at the resort. The victims of the machine were the

hotelmen and other businessmen who operated there during the summer. The resident grafters spent twelve months thinking up schemes to rob the businessmen, whereas the businessmen spent only three or four months thinking up schemes to protect themselves; the sustained thinkers swept everything before them. Taxes were ruinous. Most of the tax money went to building and paving contractors, who stole about fifty per cent and divided it with the political machine. Businessmen couldn't join the machine. Politics was the exclusive preserve of the resident grafters and summer people were blackballed.

The crusading fervor of Theodore Roosevelt had incited businessmen all over the country to rebel against grafters during the first years of the century. A belated shot of the Roosevelt fervor inoculated the Atlantic City hotelmen. They secretly raised a fund to hire William J. Burns. At the time Burns himself was busy tracing labor-union propagandists who were dynamiting bridges and buildings to win public sympathy. The graft case was turned over to his New York manager. Schindler worked out a dummy project for a concrete walk which was to replace the Atlantic City boardwalk. The boardwalk was one of the greatest assets of the resort, because the wooden paving was easy on the feet, but that was a small point. Some of the local officials would have voted for a broken-beerbottle walk if there had been enough graft in it.

Schindler engaged the late J. W. Howard, a noted civil engineer, to make preliminary studies for the proposed concrete walk. When the detectives were ready to lay the plan before the local officeholders, the Howard report furnished blueprints, charts, estimates, and other data needed to give an engineering solidity to the conversation. The man chosen as the decoy detective, or "roper," was Edward G. Reed, an operative with a personality that radiated plutocracy. A college graduate with legal training, he had spent more than ten years worming his way into the confidence of criminals and handing them over to the law. Schindler made unusual efforts to build an investigation-proof background for the roper. He provided the man with important banking connections and procured for him a standing with Dun & Bradstreet. He furnished him with

safe concealed behind a picture; it was the combination. The safe contained several bankbooks, indicating that Waite possessed unsuspected wealth. It also contained a key to his safe-deposit box. The box, examined later in the day, after the president of the bank had heard the detective's story, was stuffed with money and securities. It was subsequently found that the source of Waite's wealth was Miss Catherine Peck, a millionaire aunt of his wife's who lived in New York. Enchanted by her talented nephew-in-law, she had given him \$100,000 to invest for her and had let him manage her other investments. He had been robbing her frantically.

The search of the apartment continued until it was nearly time for Waite to arrive on the Wolverine. The clergyman and physician, hastily equipped with mustaches, wigs, and borrowed overcoats and hats, mingled with the crowd in Grand Central Station and identified Waite for Schindler and his operatives. The detectives had four automobiles waiting outside so that the dentist's trail could be picked up, no matter what exit he used. Waite, however, spoiled these arrangements by going to a telephone booth in the Hotel Biltmore. Schindler, in the adjoining booth, heard him call the Hotel Plaza and tell somebody to move out immediately because an emergency had arisen. The party at the Plaza was later found to be a brunette whom Waite was maintaining. Waite had apparently surmised from the demeanor of Percy Peck and other people in Grand Rapids that he was under suspicion.

Schindler's operatives continued to shadow Waite. He went to an armory, where he arranged to take part in a tennis tournament the following week; to a garage, where, it was later revealed, he paid an undertaker \$9,000 to swear that arsenic had been used in embalming the body of Mr. Peck; to St. George's Church, where, with Aunt Catherine Peck, he attended a service of hymn and prayer; and to the Berlitz School of Languages, where he met his dark lady. Clues found in Waite's apartment opened many fields of research. Letters from South Africa led to inquiries there; it was soon established that Waite had not been a specialist but a circuit-riding dentist who practiced at one-week stands

to shout his explanations, but Paterno had gone back to his bedroom. Schindler rang and rang. Two policemen, summoned by Paterno, arrested Schindler and his companions. Although they refused to explain their business to the police lieutenant at the precinct station, he was satisfied with their credentials and let them go, but he warned them that if they bothered Paterno any more at that hour they would be subject to arrest for disturbing the peace.

On their release the three men returned immediately and again started ringing Paterno's doorbell. Again refusing to open the door, Paterno threatened to have them rearrested. Later the real-estate man explained his stubborn refusal to see his insistent visitors. He had lost \$3,000 in a poker game a few nights before and given his check for that amount. Thinking it over, he had decided that he had been swindled and had stopped payment on the check. The disappointed gambler had then declared that if the money wasn't paid by March 17th he would cut Paterno's heart out. When three strangers called at three o'clock in the morning of March 18th, Paterno thought what anybody would think under the circumstances.

When the men refused to leave the second time, Mrs. Paterno called the police again. She came away from the phone to tell her husband that the lieutenant said the men were not thugs but respectable people. Paterno finally opened the door and Schindler explained things. He pointed out that an immediate search of the Waite apartment might clear up the case and that delay would enable Waite to destroy the evidence against him, if any existed. Paterno hesitated. "I never liked his looks," said Mrs. Paterno. That settled it. Her husband opened up the Waite apartment.

During the search Schindler examined the library in Waite's apartment. One book, concealed behind some others, was a treatise on poisons. It opened automatically to a page headed "Arsenic." Among Waite's effects was a quantity of glass slides which had been used in cultivating colonies of bacteria. In a desk was a notebook of addresses; twenty operatives were tracing them later in the day. On one page was a series of numbers. Schindler used it on a wall

a list of engineering projects which he was supposed to have executed and with witnesses to back it up. Since the Burns agency represented the American Bankers Association, Schindler had a large circle of friends among economic royalists, and he used them ruthlessly to establish the roper's status as a promotional colossus.

The roper took a suite of rooms at the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City and christened the project with a champagne party. Harvey Thomas, editor of the *Atlantic City Review*, who was a leader of the secret anti-graft organization, gave enthusiastic publicity to the proposed concrete walk. The late Louis Kuehnle, the boss of Atlantic City, became interested. So did certain members of the Council, the local legislative body. The roper made a habit of taking councilmen to New York for a good time. He spent several days a week with them at the Waldorf-Astoria in a suite that was studded with microphones. After an evening's roistering, they would discuss bribes. The roper expressed his willingness to pay a moderate amount of graft to the councilmen but raised doubts as to whether they would stand up and fight for the improvement. This always caused whoever was his guest to tell how loyal the councilmen were to their bribes. Stenographers at the other end of the dictograph wires filled notebooks with chapter and verse on Atlantic City corruption, all narrated for the purpose of proving that, once bought, a councilman stayed bought.

A small test of sincerity was agreed on. To clear the way for the big deal, it was necessary to amend an ordinance. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes were to be paid later for the deal, but the roper was willing to give only around \$1,000 apiece to interested councilmen for the amendment. In order that nothing unusual should come to the attention of the Atlantic City populace, it was agreed that the bribes should be paid in Trenton. Schindler took a room in Trenton for the roper and two adjoining rooms for detectives, stenographers, and representatives of the county attorney and state attorney general. Three days before the time set for the transaction, Boss Kuehnle cancelled the arrangements. He said that the sudden influx of a horde of free-spending councilmen

into the sprier sections of Trenton would be certain to cause comment. He directed that the money should be passed in his own hotel, a small place which he operated near the railroad station in Trenton.

This change in plan created an emergency for Schindler. He hadn't bargained on being compelled to wire Boss Kuehnle's own hotel. The difficulty was that he didn't know where to place the dictograph. The roper couldn't move into a room there at an unreasonably early date without causing conjecture, yet it was essential to have the bribery room prepared in advance. Schindler sent a hurry call to New York for a swarm of operatives. They dropped in one at a time at the boss's hotel and took all the vacant rooms, and every time a bona-fide guest moved out, a detective moved in. Before this rush of custom the hotel had been only half full. Kuehnle hadn't thought of reserving accommodations for the roper. Just before the time for handing out the bribes, he suddenly discovered that his hotel was full. His perplexity lasted only a few minutes; one of the detective guests made a well-timed departure. The roper was assigned to the newly vacated room, which had been thoroughly wired. The two adjoining rooms were swarming with operatives, stenographers, and witnesses.

The councilmen came one at a time. The roper made a little presentation speech before handing over each bribe. Each councilman responded with a little speech of acceptance. Bribe-giver and bribe-taker emphasized how pleasing a sensation it was to work for their own pockets and for the future of America's playground at the same time. Then the roper counted out the money and had the grafter verify the count. As each councilman left, he was trailed by a detective. Within an hour after the ceremonies eight councilmen had been seized and the money grabbed away from them. A ninth councilman was arrested but had already hidden the money so successfully that it never was recovered. Confessions poured in. Most of the councilmen arrested pleaded guilty and were fined. Boss Kuehnle put up a hard fight but was sent to prison anyway. For a while Atlantic City enjoyed clean government.

sively polite son-in-law's momentary lapse from politeness was the crowning proof of guilt, in the opinion of Mrs. Hardwicke. Her opinion prevailed in the family group. After hours of discussion they decided to send a telegram to Percy Peck. They spent further hours wording it and rewording it, feeling they were taking a dangerous step. They feared that Dr. Waite, if innocent, might sue; they felt also that they might be blamed for causing a scandal. For these reasons, K. Adams, a fake name, was signed to the telegram. After much deliberation it was decided that Mrs. Hardwicke's daughter, Elizabeth, should send it. She was a minor and owned no property. They all felt that she could not be successfully sued.

Percy Peck received the telegram in Grand Rapids while awaiting the arrival of his father's body. It caused him to see many things in a new light. He remembered that Dr. Waite had induced the family to cremate the body of Mrs. Peck, a procedure which naturally destroys evidence of poisoning. It occurred to him that the family knew little about Waite beyond his own statements. He called the clergyman and the family physician into consultation. It was agreed that an investigation must take place but that it should be handled in such a way that if the suspicions were unfounded Dr. Waite would not be involved in a scandal. On that account it was decided to engage a private detective. Within a few hours of the two men's arrival in New York, Schindler had evidence that Waite was not what he pretended to be. The man was unknown at the hospital where he had supposedly performed his remarkable operations.

By three o'clock next morning many points had been accumulated in support of the K. Adams telegram. At that hour Schindler decided to search the apartment of Dr. Waite, who was due back in New York from Grand Rapids six hours later. The apartment house was owned by the late Joseph Paterno, the real-estate man, who lived on the premises. A little after 3 A.M., Schindler was ringing his doorbell. Paterno refused to open the door. Schindler tried to explain that he and the Grand Rapids men were there on a mission of great importance. Paterno told them to go away. The detective continued

could quote poetry by the hour. People wondered how he had perfected himself along so many lines in the short space of five years. Dr. Waite answered this question by modestly giving the impression that he was a genius. He had a delicate face, with eyes of a fawnlike gentleness, boyish dimples, and ornately curved lips, which smiled into lines of deep concern and sympathy. In 1915 he married Clara Peck, daughter of John E. Peck, a wealthy drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids. They came to New York to live. The bride's mother visited them. She died. The bride's father visited them. He died.

The father's funeral was held in Grand Rapids on March 16, 1916, the day before the two men came to New York to see Schindler. Dr. Schurtz was the Peck family physician, the Reverend Mr. Wishart was pastor of the church which the family attended. They had come to investigate a telegram signed "K. Adams," which had been sent to Percy Peck, brother of the bride. It read, "SUSPICIONS AROUSED. DEMAND AUTOPSY. KEEP TELEGRAM SECRET." The telegram was the result of a remarkable piece of armchair detective work by Mrs. A. L. C. Hardwicke of Somerville, New Jersey, a relative of the Pecks. Her brother, Dr. Jacob Cornell, had called at Waite's apartment on Riverside Drive after hearing of John Peck's death. The bereaved son-in-law, who had formerly overwhelmed the New Jersey relatives with his politeness and correctness on all occasions, came to the door in his shirtsleeves, spoke brusquely to the caller, and didn't invite him in. Dr. Cornell went back to Somerville and told his sister about it. Covering a long series of logical steps in one leap, Mrs. Hardwicke privately concluded that Waite was a murderer.

Dr. Cornell had no such thought. He considered it natural that the young man should have been upset. Knowing that her brother would be scandalized by her suspicions, Mrs. Hardwicke did not mention them to him. After he had gone to bed, she reminded other members of the family that Mr. and Mrs. Peck had appeared to be in good health before visiting the son-in-law, that within six weeks they had both died suddenly at the son-in-law's house, and that half the Peck estate would be inherited by the daughter and get into the son-in-law's hands. The exces-

BURNS had also been making spectacular use of the dictograph. By wiring the headquarters of the Iron Workers of America at Indianapolis, he had traced a series of dynamitings to the McNamara brothers, James B. and John J., and arrested them for blowing up the Los Angeles *Times* building on October 1, 1910, a disaster which killed twenty men. Working on the Eastern activities of the dynamite ring, Schindler obtained inside information which enabled him to prevent the destruction of High Bridge, over the Harlem River. The arrest of the McNamara boys was one of the biggest outrages that the radicals of America ever got their teeth into. It was worse than the Dreyfus case. Samuel Gompers toured the country telling of the lamblike sweetness of the persecuted brothers. The radical press promised a revolution if the railroading of the innocent boys was persisted in. Rallies were held at which thousands asked in unison, "Shall the McNamaras die?" If so, they warned, thirty million workingmen would know the reason why. They pointed out that the twenty victims were non-union men anyway, and claimed that the Los Angeles *Times* explosion was caused by leaking gas and that the newspaper blew itself up in order to lay the blame on organized labor. The McNamaras, who pleaded not guilty, went to trial on October 11, 1911. On December 1st they changed their pleas to guilty. Burns had equipped the cell of the McNamaras with dictographs and obtained enough evidence to make conviction a certainty. James B. got life imprisonment and John J. fifteen years. They were bitterly denounced for spoiling the American Dreyfus case just to avoid being hanged. Their lawyer, Clarence S. Darrow, was called a traitor to labor, although his fervor for the cause resulted in his being tried for attempting to bribe the jurors; he had a narrow squeak, escaping by virtue of a jury disagreement. Gompers and the other great union leaders recoiled from the affair in horror, but a coolness sprang up between labor and private detectives which has lasted to this day.

Around the same time Schindler also used the dictograph on Governor Coleman Blease of South Carolina, who had been suspected of practicing the old gubernatorial sideline of selling

pardons. One of Blease's agents was sent to jail. The Governor went into political eclipse, from which, however, he managed to emerge and enter the United States Senate. Legislators, councilmen, and other officials were trapped by the dictograph in many parts of the country. Officialdom soon recognized the dictograph as a natural enemy. Anti-dictograph laws couldn't be made too strong to suit legislators. In general, it became a crime to trap a bribetaking official without his written permission.

As criminals again caught up with the times, the dictograph lost some of its bloom. After several years of unbroken success in dictograph work, Schindler met his first disappointment in Los Angeles. A candidate for public office in that city had taken a blonde on a vacation; a blackmailer threatened to expose the fact in the middle of the election campaign. Schindler wired a hotel room for a conference between the candidate and the blackmailer. Before uttering a word, the blackmailer searched the room, found a dictograph hidden in a radiator, and smashed it. Schindler, however, obtained evidence against the blackmailer by other means. He had demanded \$10,000 but compromised for \$10.

In spite of restrictive laws and loss of novelty, the dictograph continued to be a busy little instrument. It bobbed up in unexpected places. A local boss in Westchester County who had had painful experiences with both the dictograph and telephone-tappers made a vow that he would never again talk business within four walls. District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis of Westchester County engaged Schindler to investigate reports that this boss was taking graft from gamblers and other lawbreakers. Schindler sent a roper to negotiate for permission to run a roulette wheel. Refusing to talk in a room, the boss took the roper on an automobile ride at night to a spot on a lonely road. The boss had a habit of holding conferences at exactly the same point on this road. Schindler, who knew about this, hid a dictograph in the boss's automobile and ran half a mile of wire from a farmhouse to a heap of leaves near the conference spot. Making an excuse to leave the auto, the roper coupled the wire from the dictograph to the wire among the leaves and returned to the auto. After a long discussion

the roper came to terms. The dictograph record of the conference sent the boss to jail. When he learned that his own car had been wired, he said, "Next time I hold a conference, it'll be in a balloon."

AFTER managing the New York office of the Burns agency from 1909 to 1912, Schindler went into business for himself. He was joined by his brother, Walter S. Schindler, who had been manager of the Burns office in Boston. They were joined later by their father, John F. Schindler, who had been an insurance man in Cleveland. John F., now eighty-seven years old, is still the best investigator in the country in certain lines of work, according to Raymond. On hearing of a case in West Virginia which the octogenarian cracked in June of last year, Ripley did a believe-it-or-not about him.

One of Schindler's first clients after he opened his own business was Byron E. Eldred, a research engineer. Placing operatives in Eldred's plant, Schindler discovered how some carefully guarded platinum had been disappearing. One night at dinner at Eldred's house, Schindler described his experiences in the Ruef-Schmitz case in San Francisco and in other important investigations. Among the guests was Warren Krechting, manager of the Manhattan Hotel. Shortly after this dinner the Reverend W. A. Wishart and Dr. Perry Schurtz, both of Grand Rapids, came to the Manhattan Hotel and asked Krechting to recommend a private detective. The hotelman named Schindler. The Grand Rapids men put Schindler to work on the Arthur Warren Waite case, one of New York's murder classics.

Arthur Warren Waite, a member of a respectable family living near Grand Rapids, had graduated from the school of dentistry of the University of Michigan in 1909. He then went abroad, returning to Grand Rapids in 1915. In his five years abroad he had left ordinary dentistry far behind. When he returned, he wrote nine letters after his name, indicating that he was a specialist in several branches of dental surgery. He was reported to be a miracle man at operations which only a few of the masters could perform. He was also one of the best tennis players in the country. He was full of culture and charm and

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: January 26, 1945
FROM : SAC, Kansas City
SUBJECT:

Attached is a clipping from The Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kansas, of January 24, 1945, which chronicles the appearance before the Men's Dinner Club in Wichita on January 25, 1945, of RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER.

The indices of this office with respect to SCHINDLER are negative.

I am wondering whether the Bureau has any record of this individual and, if so, whether it will furnish me some background information concerning him.

DB:B

Enc. 1

RECORDED

62-38716-10
F B I
23 JAN 29 1945

NOTED DETECTIVE TO ADDRESS WICHITANS

Raymond C. Schindler, one of the leading detectives of the nation, will speak at a meeting of the Men's Dinner club at the Allis hotel, Thursday, January 25, at 7 p. m.



RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

Getto McDonald, president of the club, said Schindler's addresses are packed with personal experiences and human interest.

His work in San Francisco on graft classes so impressed William J. Burns that he made him his assistant and put him in charge of the eastern division of the Burns national detective agency, where he remained until he organized his own business.

It is said that during his life time he never has had a dull moment. Bank defaulters, jewel smugglers, race-track sharpers, big-time thieves and murderers, society impostors, spies, Chicago and New York gangsters who made big industries of their trade, all have been part of his daily routine.

CLIPPING FROM
THE WICHITA EAGLE
WICHITA, KANSAS
DATE: JANUARY 24, 1945
FORWARDED BY THE KANSAS
CITY FIELD DIVISION

62-38716-10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, St. Louis
SUBJECT: RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: January 26, 1945

There are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent HOWARD E. TRENT, Jr. of this office, dated January 25, 1945, regarding the lecture made by the above named individual on the subject "Thirty Years of Sleuthing." This lecture was sponsored by the Washington University Association and was held at the Soldan High School Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri, on January 23, 1945.

This is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

GBN:hml

Enclosure

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INDEXED

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WAS
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St. Louis, Missouri
January 25, 1945

MEMORANDUM

Re: RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER
Lecture entitled "Thirty Years of Sleuthing",
January 23, 1945, St. Louis, Missouri
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER on January 23, 1945, at Soldan High School Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri delivered a lecture entitled "Thirty Years of Sleuthing", under the sponsorship of the Washington University Association, an organization connected with the University which arranges a series of educational lectures each year which are open to the general public by the sale of season tickets.

SCHINDLER's lecture was attended by the writer and the following observations were made.

The program billing of the lecture stated that, "A former Attorney-General of the United States has paid tribute to Mr. Schindler as a great detective who has made an outstanding success of his chosen work and who is loyal to its most exacting ethical standards. Whereas Mr. Schindler's addresses are full of personal experiences and human interest, they are also characterized by his practical thoughts on the new social problems we must face after the war". The speaker's introduction made by the Dean of Washington University indicated that the Attorney-General who had paid tribute to Mr. SCHINDLER was HOMER J. CUMMINGS.

SCHINDLER's talk was composed entirely of personal experiences which he had had as a private detective and investigator and did not deal with social problems as outlined on the printed program. By way of introduction the speaker pointed out that he had started out as a private detective accidentally through answering a want ad for investigators in San Francisco, California in connection with the settlement of claims arising out of the San Francisco earthquake. In San Francisco he met WILLIAM J. BURNS, who had been "lent" by the Federal Secret Service to the city of San Francisco in 1906 to handle a municipal graft case. SCHINDLER worked with BURNS on this matter and subsequently under similar circumstances worked on the Atlantic City graft case a year or so later.

Mr. SCHINDLER pointed out that his vocation is exclusively that of a private detective and that in the early 1900's he investigated bank robberies for the American Banking Association. However, this situation is completely changed now and he is interested in civil cases and in criminal matters only indirectly since the development of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and improvement in local and state police. In this connection SCHINDLER stated that

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68 JUL 7 1964

62-38716-11

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM

January 25, 1945

he had studied law enforcement agencies of all countries and civilizations. with the result that he regards the Bureau as the greatest, best and most efficient law enforcement agency the world has known.

SCHINDLER's lecture in general consisted of several case narratives illustrating investigation techniques. SCHINDLER illustrated the use of ropers, informants planted to secure admissions through conversation with subjects, stating that roping is a universal police practice and estimating that 50 per cent of the difficult cases were solved by the direct or indirect use of this procedure. In this connection he pointed out how he had used the Detectograph to record conversations between the roper and the subject with a great deal of success.

He also outlined in one instance the investigation of events happening 25 years previous including the tracing of telephone call slips maintained in old hotel files helped him as a private investigator for a New York Bank locate the next of kin in an inheritance matter.

The investigative technique employing the use of the Keeler Lie Detector was discussed, and SCHINDLER indicated that he endorsed its use in its present stage as an accurate truth indicator where used with the cooperation of the subject. SCHINDLER stated that he had had an opportunity to observe the reactions of subjects in successful tests conducted at Keeler's Chicago offices by watching the interviews through means of an X-ray mirror.

Mr. SCHINDLER made no claim of association with any law enforcement agency or police association, nor did he claim the endorsement of such in his St. Louis lecture.

HOWARD E. TRENT, JR.

Special Agent

HET:htw

GMM:vr

RECORDED

62-38716-10

SAC, Kansas City

February 17, 1945

EX-18

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Raymond C. Schindler

Reference is made to your letter of January 26, 1945, requesting information concerning the background of the above captioned individual.

Bureau files reflect that the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was established in 1912. Throughout its corporate history there never has been any official complaints lodged against this agency in New York State. Schindler's credit and business reputation is good, and he apparently is well regarded in private detective agency work.

Schindler maintains offices in several cities throughout the country and it is reported that most of his clients are large corporations which pay him high fees. It is to be noted, however, that Schindler was also retained to gather information for the defense of Count Alfred de Harigny, who subsequently was found not guilty in the murder of Sir Harry Oakes at Nassau in the Bahamas.

In 1936 Schindler was president of The World Association of Detectives Incorporated. He has written to the Bureau on numerous occasions through the years and our contacts with him have generally been on a friendly basis although we have been very careful not to give any official support to his activities. Schindler's letters always have been most cordial and in a speech which he gave January 23, 1945, at St. Louis, Missouri, Schindler stated that he regards the FBI as the greatest, best and most efficient law enforcement agency the world has ever known.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

R. Gamm

F. W.

47

47

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

September 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Re: PRIVATELY SPONSORED SCIENTIFIC
 CRIME DETECTION ORGANIZATION
 EMPLOYING FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL
HOMER CUMMINGS

In accordance with the request from your
 office there are attached blind memoranda on the
 following men who, according to newspaper reports,
 are involved in the above group:

Raymond C. Schindler
 Leonard Keeler
 Dr. Lemoyne Snyder
 William W. Harper
 Clark Sellers

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

This outfit could give Scientific
 Law Enforcement an awful black
 eye if it develops into a commer-
 cial project.

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

OCT 31 1946

1 ENCL *le*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED *le*

62-38716-11X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 24 1947
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN
80-606-213

237
51 OCT 16 1947

September 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM

Re: Raymond C. Schindler

I Background

Schindler is the head of the R. C. Schindler, Incorporated, detective agency located at New York City and having associated offices in twenty other cities including London, Montreal, Paris and Toronto. (80-5-216)

According to statements made by Schindler, the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 jolted him into the detective business. About 1900, he had gone to California from Pittsburgh to try his luck as a prospector. At the time he was twenty years old. After four years of prospecting he decided to go back to his old trade of selling typewriters but took advantage of the San Francisco earthquake to change his career. Posing as a newspaperman he was able to enter the San Francisco area and was subsequently appointed to the staff of Assistant Attorney General Francis J. Heney who was attempting, according to Schindler, to rid San Francisco of graft. In 1909, the American Bankers' Association turned their business over to William J. Burns and Schindler became associated with Burns in New York City. In 1912, Schindler resigned to go into business for himself together with his father and brother Walter. He claims that in the intervening years they have handled thousands of cases all over the world ranging from missing gold to murder. (Article-Cosmopolitan Magazine, May, 1941)

Throughout the corporate history of Schindler's agency, there have never been any official complaints lodged against it in New York State. Schindler's credit and business reputation are good and he apparently is well regarded in private detective agency work. (62-38716-10)

In 1935, Schindler was President of the World Association of Detectives, Incorporated, and in that capacity, invited the Director on several occasions to address conventions of this organization. In that year, together with John S. Martin, Managing Editor of Time, he was taken on a tour of our Identification Division and Laboratory. (66-1631-10-576)

With reference to the World Association of Detectives, a news item appearing in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin on September 20, 1940, stated that Charles F. Ryan of Cincinnati, President of the organization, told delegates to its thirteenth annual convention that the FBI and intelligence units of the Army and Navy were crowding private detectives out of business. He specifically mentioned the matter of plant protection. On December 8, 1941, however, Ryan offered the support of this organization to the FBI. (94-1-1139-23X, 27)

In May of 1936, an anonymous communication was received accusing Schindler of the murder on the high seas of D. P. Davis, builder of Davis Islands at Tampa, Florida. Davis mysteriously disappeared from the steamship

G.L. Carroll:med

ENCLOSURE

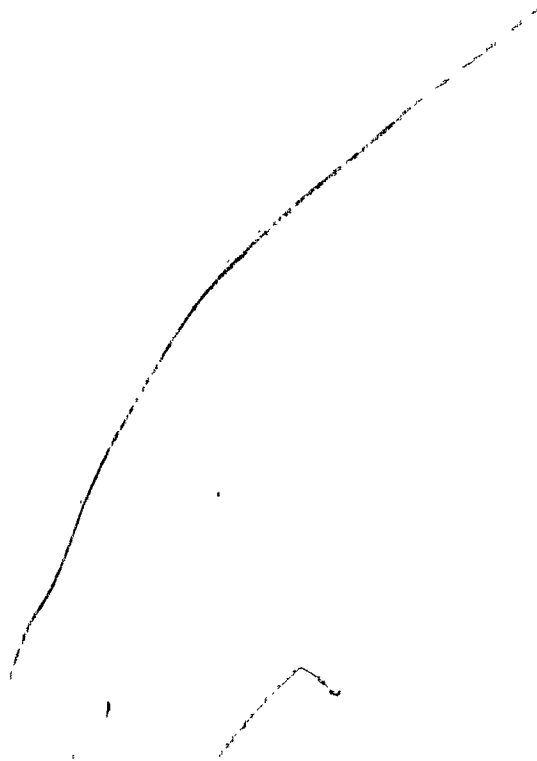
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Majestic on October 13, 1926, while en route from New York to England. Schindler apparently was a member of the Davis party, probably in the capacity of bodyguard and detective. Records of Davis' estate revealed that Schindler owed the estate \$3,500. (45-919-4)

In 1937, Schindler was President of the Adventurers' Club in New York City and in this position invited the Director to address the Club on several occasions. (94-1-165-1)

In 1938, he was President of the Executive Association of Greater New York, a nonprofit organization founded in 1931 and similar to the Rotary Club. It was reportedly stated that he acted as bodyguard for former Mayor Jimmy Walker. [REDACTED]

Information received in 1939 reflected that Schindler was head of International Investigators, an agency incorporated under the laws of New Jersey which dealt primarily with plant protection. This organization offered its unrestricted assistance to the FBI. (66-5424-357)

Information received in August, 1942, revealed that Schindler was Chairman of the Merchant Seamen's Relief Committee, an organization which campaigned for funds to aid families of American merchant seamen lost at sea because of enemy activity. (100-120818-A)

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b7E

Available information indicates that Schindler is married and maintains a residence in Stamford, Connecticut.

II Activities

It has been reported that Schindler's agency, about 1935, supplied office buildings in New York City with strikebreakers. It has been said that most of Schindler's clients are large corporations which pay him high fees. [REDACTED]

In May of 1944, Schindler reportedly wrote to an Army Air Forces Colonel indicating that he was under contract with American Air Lines to investigate three airplane crashes. At that time Schindler inquired how he could check records of three Army Transport Command pilots who were passengers aboard one of the planes. (62-21861-142)

In January, 1945, information was received that Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean had retained Schindler to obtain information for her concerning a man named Hudson who married Jack McLean's former wife. (62-33735-40)

During the same year, an allegation was received that Cissy Paterson had Schindler in Washington making some investigation for her in connection with the murder of Sir Harry Oakes at Nassau in the Bahamas. [REDACTED]

In August, 1946, it was believed that Schindler was in Mexico City investigating a gambling casino on behalf of a Hollywood movie producer who allegedly lost \$155,000 in one game. Information was also received in July

of 1945, that a number of Hollywood "big shots" had been fleeced out of more than \$3,000,000 by a card swindler group. A story carried in the Los Angeles Examiner indicated that Sam Goldwyn lost \$40,000 and one Leon Mandel, identified as a prominent Chicago department store executive, lost \$115,000. It was pointed out that motion picture executives had hired Ray Schindler to conduct a private investigation for them. Schindler reportedly brought ^{an} operative named MacDougal to educate the movie crowd in the artifices of the card sharks.

(15-16161-159)

(100-164211-6)

III Attitude Toward and Contacts With Bureau

Schindler has written to the Bureau on numerous occasions through the years and our contacts with him have generally been on a friendly basis, although we have been very careful not to give any official support to his activities. His letters have always been most cordial. In 1935, the Director sent a photograph to Schindler autographed, "With Cordial Regards." (62-38716-10)

(94-4-39-1-155)

In 1940, he wrote to the Director praising the speech of a Special Agent and at that time offered his services to the Director. In an article Schindler wrote in 1939 for the Greenwich, Connecticut, Times, he said that the FBI was undoubtedly the greatest investigating organization in the world and that none of the European law enforcement agencies could compare with the FBI in thoroughness and effectiveness. (94-8-697-1X)

In 1942, he sent information to the Bureau concerning subversive activities which he thought would be of interest to us.

In a speech which he gave January 23, 1945, at St. Louis, Missouri, Schindler stated that he regards the FBI as the greatest, best and most efficient law enforcement agency the world has ever known. (62-38716-10)

In 1942, the Office of Naval Intelligence reported that Schindler chartered a plane from Miami to Nassau and on this occasion, in the presence of several persons, spoke about being instrumental in the apprehension of aliens in New York City. He also talked of his close association with the Offices of Naval and Military Intelligence. (94-1-32905-5)

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Circus Saints and Sinners' Club, Schindler, on several occasions, invited the Director to attend a monthly luncheon of the organization as the "Fall Guy." (94-1-2313)

IV Writings

The following articles over Schindler's by-line have appeared in the Magazine, Inside Detective:

"Chicago's Drake Hotel Murder Case" was written in collaboration with a columnist for the Chicago Sun and appeared in the issue for December, 1944. "I Could Crack the Oakes Case Wide Open" appeared in the issue for October, 1944.

An article entitled "Crime Is My Business" appeared in Cosmopolitan Magazine in May of 1941.

Group Plans New Way to Fight Crime

There may be nothing new in crime, but something new was developed in crime detection today which should send shivers down the spines of hardened criminals.

Five men, each outstanding in a particular branch of scientific crime detection, have banded together to form a unique organization to combat crime for the benefit of corporations, banks and private individuals.

What the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done on a public scale, these men propose to do on a private basis. They plan to set up crime laboratories from coast to coast such as have never been seen in private detective work.

General counsel for the group will be Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States from 1933 to 1939 and generally recognized as the "father" of the present FBI.

Working with him will be: Leonard Keeler, inventor of the polygraph, better known to the layman as the lie detector. The Chicago criminologist at present is in Germany, helping the Government fix the blame for the theft of the Hesse crown jewels.

Raymond C. Schindler, New York criminologist, who took part in the Sir Harry Oakes death case at Nassau.

Dr. Lemoyne Snyder, medical and legal director of the Michigan State police, who wrote the authoritative "Homicide Investigations," textbook for criminologists the world over.

William W. Harper, Pasadena, Calif., physicist, who organized a crime laboratory for the Eleventh Naval District on the West Coast.

Clark Sellers, president of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Los Angeles, Calif.

The quintet will set up private laboratories to work primarily with lawyers, corporations and individuals on cases which do not generally come within the scope of regular law enforcement agencies.

The group, however, also desires to work with public law enforcement bodies wherever it may prove to be of service.

80-98-172

62-38716

80-98-12

80-98-412

80-98-15

file as indicated

mk Raymond C. Schindler
55 SEP 24 1946/86

162-38716-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 23 1946

ORIGINAL FILE IN
80-606-A

Director, FBI

March 22, 1947

SAC, New York

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
 W. ARCHIBALD WELDEN - VICTIM
 EXTORTION
 (Bureau File #79-18390)

Mr. JEROME DOYLE, a former Bureau official, advised Special Agent Richard J. Doyle of the following events. They are set out for the information of the Bureau and for whatever action is deemed appropriate by the offices receiving copies of this communication.

During the week ending March 22nd, Mrs. FRANKLIN, trustee of BENNINGTON COLLEGE, attended a conference in Stamford, Connecticut where were present Mr. ~~RAYMOND SCHINDLER~~ of the ~~SCHINDLER DETECTIVE AGENCY~~ of New York City, several members of the management of the STAMFORD ADVOCATE and a member of the Connecticut State Police. Mrs. FRANKLIN advised Mr. Jerome Doyle that the ~~STAMFORD ADVOCATE~~ had hired the services of RAYMOND SCHINDLER to investigate the disappearance of PAULA WELDEN. SCHINDLER, or his operatives had, according to Mrs. FRANKLIN, purchased the reports of the Connecticut State Police and interviewed many of the BENNINGTON COLLEGE students. The results of this investigation to date have been negative with a view towards the location of PAULA WELDEN.

In view of their failure to date to achieve any success in this matter, the STAMFORD ADVOCATE management, which had hired SCHINDLER, sought at this meeting to terminate their contract with SCHINDLER. SCHINDLER, at this point, endeavored to have Mrs. FRANKLIN engage the services of his organization to protect the name of BENNINGTON COLLEGE. He pointed out that BENNINGTON COLLEGE had utilized the services of an Albany employment agency to obtain kitchen help. It had been ascertained by his organization that this employment agency had failed to check the background of the persons they sent to BENNINGTON COLLEGE to fill the various positions in the kitchen.

Mrs. FRANKLIN stated she advised SCHINDLER, the STAMFORD ADVOCATE, and the Connecticut Police that she was aware of the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was investigating the disappearance of PAULA WELDEN and that in her estimate this organization was fully capable of handling the investigation and of all organizations had the best possibility of arriving at a successful conclusion in this matter.

SCHINDLER then stated that his organization had ascertained, as a result of a name check against various police indices, that four of the help employed in the kitchen at BENNINGTON COLLEGE had some form of a police

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L/Director, FBI
NY 9-1321

March 22, 1947

record, two being suspected of rape, one suspected of murder and the fourth ^{been} detained and questioned in respect to another crime of violence.

The meeting terminated with the status, namely, the STAMFORD ADVOCATE's contract with the SCHINDLER DETECTIVE AGENCY terminated. The SCHINDLER AGENCY is in possession of the above information, namely, four of the help suspected of crimes of violence and the reports of the Connecticut State Police, which include several acts of sex abnormalities on the part of the BENNINGTON students.

Mrs. Franklin, on behalf of BENNINGTON COLLEGE, expressed her full confidence in the work of the FBI in this matter and her expression that they were the only agency who could achieve worthwhile results.

CC Albany
CC Boston

SAC, New York

April 2, 1947

Director, FBI

Unknown Subject
W. Archibald Weldon * Victim
Extortion

Reference is made to the New York letter dated March 22, 1947 advising of a conference had by Mrs. Franklin, trustee of Bennington College, with Raymond Schindler and representatives of the Stamford Advocate newspaper. Although Mrs. Franklin indicated knowledge of the Bureau's full investigation in this case and so stated to Schindler and the newspaper representatives, should any inquiries be directed to your office as to the Bureau's participation in this case they should be answered to the effect that the Bureau's jurisdiction arises out of the extortion letter mailed to the victim in this case and that our investigation is being conducted solely with a view toward solving the extortion case.

cc: Albany
Boston

~~79-10000~~

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JTL:ers

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60 APR 15 1947³

June 11, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

SAC Scheidt advised Mr. McGuire that he had received a telephone call from Ray Schindler, the private detective, who told him that Scheidt would receive a call from Mrs. Shirley Wolff of Station WJZ, who desired to have Schindler and SAC Scheidt and District Attorney Frank Hogan on her local program Sunday, June 22, over WJZ. Mrs. Wolff runs an interview type program and Schindler did not know just what she had in mind for June 22.

Scheidt stated he has not heard from Mrs. Wolff so far but wondered if he should accept. He was told to do nothing until Mrs. Wolff called, find out just what she had in mind and clear with the Bureau before making a definite acceptance.

By way of background, the Bureau's relationship with Ray Schindler has been friendly. He is, nonetheless, a private detective and has a thriving business. Mrs. Shirley Wolff has run a celebrity program over WJZ for an extended period of time. She invited the Director to appear on her program last year, which was declined. SAC Conroy was given Bureau authorization to appear on her program. Mrs. Wolff has visited the Bureau and on returning gave a vivid glowing account on her program of her tour of the Bureau.

In the event Scheidt does receive a direct invitation from Mrs. Wolff it is recommended we instruct him to turn it down. Schindler undoubtedly will capitalize as a private detective on his being on the program and I do not think the Bureau should participate in any such venture.

Respectfully,

JJM:RC

L. B. Nichols

cc-Mr. Jones

Directors' notation: "I concur. H."

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400 U. S. COURT HOUSE
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

December 22, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.
RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER;
RESEARCH.

Dear Sir:

ReSAGlet No. 153, dated November 25, 1947.

On December 15, 1947, Mrs. CHASE of the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York, telephone Grant 7250, telephonically contacted this office and inquired as to whether I could furnish her with any personal information concerning RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, who is undoubtedly identical with the individual mentioned in referenced SAC Letter.

I advised Mrs. CHASE I knew nothing of Mr. SCHINDLER personally but understood he was the head of the R. C. SCHINDLER, INC., a detective agency in New York City. I asked Mrs. CHASE the reason for her inquiry and she explained that as Program Chairman for the Church she was attempting to locate a person who could speak with some authority on current social problems. She advised that the CLARK H. GETZ SPEAKERS BUREAU, 434 Park Avenue, New York City, had recommended Mr. SCHINDLER very highly and had forwarded some literature to her concerning him. Mrs. CHASE stated SCHINDLER supposedly speaks on the following subjects and was described in this literature as "The Ace Detective of our Time:

"Beating Our Social Problems"
"Crime is My Business"
"Professional Gang Busting"
"Advice in Detecting."

Mrs. CHASE continued that the literature she received praised SCHINDLER very highly, mentioned his participation in the Sir Harry Oakes case at Nassau, and among other things stated "Schindler is ever on the alert for new techniques and has furnished valuable information to numerous law enforcement agencies, ranging from local police to the FBI."

Mrs. CHASE stated there was some question in her mind as to whether SCHINDLER should be obtained as a speaker since the literature

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27 JAN 10 1948

Buffalo letter to Bureau
RE: SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.
RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER; RESEARCH

12/22/47

furnished her gives him such a "build up." She inquired as to where she could obtain information concerning his reliability and was advised she might possibly obtain some information through the Better Business Bureau in New York City.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

HGM:FC

H. G. MAYNOR, SAC